Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 30.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1819. [NUMBER 1514

Ferrar & Eduljee,

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

To-morrow Thursday the 10th Instant,

AT 2 O'CLOCK

ON the Bunder Pier, for and on Account of those (Concerned, the Sale having been postponed on Monday in Consequence of the weather) An 18 Inch Coir Cable, quite new, having never been bent.

Bombay, 9th June, 1819.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

John Yeates,

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

This day and To-morrow at 11 o'Clock.

SEVERAL dozens of Hoffman's Bottled Fruits, and other Confectionary, Jams, Jellies, & Comfits. A few tasty Watches and Clocks, in Cases, some Jewellery, Military, and Hunting Saddles, Whips, Hindostanee Books, Hats, Hessian Boots, Plate, Plated Ware, Furniture, Pictures, Perry, Beer, and other Liquors, &c. &c. &c.

At 12 o'Clock precisely, will be put up two Dogs, of a Breed, between the Bloodhound, and the Terrier, just landed from an Europe Ship.

Apollo Street, 9th June, 1819.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

On Account of the Underwriters,

ON THE SHIP

Westmoreland,

JOHN YEATES,

WILL SELL

This Present Wednesday,

At Two o'Clock precisely.

AN Anchor weighing 15 Cwt. Also a few Fathoms of Junk.

Apollo Street, 9th June, 1819.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT a Ticket, No. 3112, in the present *Calcutta Lottery*, having been mislaid, the proprietor requests the payment of any Prize, that may arise to the above Number, may be Stopped.

Bombay, 9th June, 1819.

FOR SALE,

FOR 450 RUPEES.

AT Mr. HEREFORD'S, a Silver Pocket Chronometer No. 556, by BARRAUD, who considers her as good a Watches as ever he made, the Property of an India Captain, who has left off the Sea.

Bombay, 9th June, 1819.

Transactions

OF

The Literary Society,

OF

Bombay.

A Few Copies of the above WORK, May be had on application at Mr. ANDERSON'S Office.—At two Gold Mohurs each.

Bombay, 9th June, 1819.

Advertisement.

A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN returning to Europe, would be willing to take charge of the crew and passengers of any ship likely to sail shortly.

Apply at the Gazette Office.

Bombay, 9th June. 1819.

BOOKS

FOR SALE

AT THE

Gazette Office,

1 Vol. Quarto, Narative of a Residence in Algiers,	Rs.	20
1 British Review No. 19.	"	2
3 Edinburgh Reviews; No. 58, 59, 60, each		5
1 Prospectus of a National Poem,	"	1
1 Quarto, Essay on Consciousness.	"	1

Bombay, 2d June, 1819.

A CARD.

THE Second Part of the Gazette Kalender and Directory is ready for delivery, and the Army List is in a course of preparation.

Bombay, 2d June, 1819.

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 9th June 1819.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council

BOMBAY CASTLE, 13TH MAY, 1819.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to republish for general information at this Presidency, the following General Order by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, 10TH OCTOBER 1818.

General Order, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council derives the greatest satisfaction in publishing for general information the following Wartant from His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, authorizing certain alterations in the rules established with respect to the outpension of Chelsea Hospital to discharged Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers of His Majesty's service.

" Warrants authorizing the admission of discharged Soldiers upon the out pensions without appearing personally before the commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, when permitted to reside in British Colonies, or Garrisons abroad, dated 25th March 1816.

By His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland George P. R.

" We have taken into our consideration the situation of soldiers, who having been discharged abroad, as being disabled or worn out in our service, shall be desirous of residing in the Colonies or Garrisons where they may happen to be serving at the time of their being discharged, are graciously pleased to order, in the name, and on the behalf of His Majesty, that soldiers of the above description may be admitted upon the outpension of Chelsea Hospital, without appearing personally before our Commissioners of the said Hospital.

Our will and pleasuré therefore is that when any soldier, serving in any of our Colonies, or Garrisons abroad, shall be discharged on account of unfitness for further sesvice, and shall be recommended for the outpension of Chelsea Hospital, and be permitted by the officer commnuding His Majesty's Forces on the Station, to reside in such Colony or Garrison, a Report in the annexed form, shall be made upon the case of the soldier, by the said officer commanding. which report shall be transmitted to our Secretary at War, together with the discharge of the soldier, in order to our pleasnre upon the subject being signified to the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital.

It is our further pleasure, that, until our decision upon the case of any such soldier shall be received by the officer commanding on the Station where the man is to reside, he shall continue, notwithstanding his discharge, to be allowed all the advantages of a soldier as to pay and rations of provisions.

Given at our Court at Carlton House this twenty fifth day of March 1816, in the fifty sixth year of His Majesty's Reign.

By Command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name, and on the behalf of His Majesty.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

REPORT upon the cases of Invalid Soldiers discharged in ——— who have been examined upon oath; with a statement of services & disabilities as certified by the Commanding Officer and Surgeon of their respective Regiments or Corps, as per accompanying discharges and reports of Boards of Medical Officers.

REGIMENTS.

NAMES.

Age.

Statement of Services.

Years. Days.
Sergeant Major.
Quarter Master Sergeant.
Sergeant.
Corporal.
Trumpeter or Drummer.
Private.
Total Services.
In East Indies or West inclusive of this Foreign Total.

Services not allowed to reckon for pension viz. as having been enlisted prior to 18 years of age, or time absent in a state of desertion prior to 25th June 1806.

Complexion.

Eyes.
Hair.
Inches. Feet. } Heights.
Trade or occupation.
Where born.
When, where and how it took place.

Disability particularized, and Complaints.

In cases of amputation, if above or below the elbow, or the knee, if the arm, whether above or below the elbow.

Memorandum.

The causes of disability are to be particularized, and are to be especially inquired into, and reported upon, by a Board in each case, by a Board of Medical officers to be convened for the purpose, which separate Reports, if approved by the General Officers Commanding on the station, is to be transmitted with the Soldiers discharge and this return, to the Secretary at War.

Dated at ——— this ——— day of ——— Commanding His Majesty's Forces at ———

Note.—The documents accompanying this Return are—discharges of Soldiers, and ——— Medical Reports.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council, desirous on the part of the Hon'ble East India Company, of giving the fullest effect in India to the gracious determination of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, is pleased to order and direct that permission to reside in India, shall be granted to such of His Majesty's Invailid soldiers, described in the Royal Warrant above cited, as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may consider deserving of that indulgence from past services and good character. This permission will be granted in each particular case, on the recommendation of the Commander in Chief thro' the proper channel. The place of residence chosen by each individual will be pointed out, and the Governor General in Council will sanction the same, wherever such assent may not appear expedient Measures will be taken for enabling each individual to draw his monthly stipend from the nearest Pay-Master, Collector, or other Civil authority, before whom it will in every case be necessary that the pensioner do personally appear and sign a receipt for his allowance. Pensioners residing in or near Calcutta, will be paid by the Brigade Major. King's Troops; and the Government of Fort St. George and Bombay will be requested to make such arrangements for carrying into effect the intentions of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, as local circumstances may render expedient at those Presidencies

Conformably to the Provisions of the 3d Paragraph of His Royal Highness's Warrant, pensioners will draw a sum equal to their ordinary Pay and half Batta as effective soldiers, untill the final Orders of His R. Highness in each case shall be received by the Commander in Chief. His Excellency will communicate the same without loss of time to the Government, when the pensions of individuals remaining permanently in India, will be fully fixed at the Chelsea out pension rate.

The Governor General in Council considers it proper to intimate in the most distinct terms that pensioners admitted to the benefit of this Regulation will at all times be liable to be sent to Europe forthwith in the event of misconduct.

The Commander in Chief will be pleased to issue such subsidiary orders as may appear to him proper and necessary on this occasion.

(Signed) J. YOUNG.

Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

The Commrnding Officer of the Forces of this Presidency will be pleased to regulate his proceedings in conformity with the proceeding General Order in all cases in which it may be applicaole.

Conformably to the provisions of third Prragraph of His Royal Highness's Warrant, pensioners of His Majesty's Regiments serving in this Presidency, will draw a sum equal to their ordinory pay as effectsve soldiers until the final order of His Royal Highness on each case shall be received by the Commander in Chief.

Those pensioners who may be permitted to reside within range of the payments made by the Presidency Paymaster will be paid by him on Abstracts given in by the Brigade Major of King's Troops, those at outstations by the Paymaster of the division on abstract given in by the Fort Adjutant of the station.

Bombay Castle, 24th May. 1819.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the foliowing regulations be observed on all occasions when Troops employed on actual Field service may require supplies on passing thro' the Districts of the Honourable Company,

In all cases when time and circumstances may permit, the provisions of Regulations VII. A. D. 1814 published in Government General Order of the 2d June 1815, are to be strictly attended to on obtaining supplies of whatever kind, whether provision for the Troops or forage for the Cattle.

Whenever the urgency of the service may not admit of the Commanding officer's making application to the Zillah Magistrate and Collector, agreeable to the provision of Sec. 2 of that Regulation, he is to obtain what supplies may be required on requisition from the Patell of the Village or other superior officer, for which in case of payment not being made at the time, the officer commanding the Force or Detachment is to give to the Patell or other officer the Certificate of such supplies having been furnished, required by clause 1st, Section 4th Regulation VII A. D 1814.

The Patells or other superior officers will be directed by an order from the Zillah Magistrate to furnish at all times on the requisition of any officer commanding a Detachment, whatever supplies he may require.

Bombay Castle, 27th May 1819.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant D Capon to the situation of Adjutant to the 1st Battalion or Grenadier Regiment N. 1. vice Tylecoto deceased,—Date of appointment 13th May 1819.

The Governor in Council is pleased to promote Sub Conducter James Gordon to the rank of Conducter of Ordnance,—date of appointment 15th May 1819.

Benjamin Philipps Esq. is appointed to the rank of First Member of the Medical Board vice Mr. Surgeon Stewart gone to England,—date of oppointment 23d of May 1819.

Assistant Surgeon Dow is directed to proced to join his station at Bushire to which he stands appointed by Government General Order of the 19th of December last.

Bombay Castle, 28th May 1819.

Mr. Richard Ord, Cadet for Infantry, who arrived in the Ship Glorioso on the 24th instant, having produced a Certificate from the Secretary at the East India House, of his appointment for this Presidency, is admitted on the Establishment and appointed an Ensign,—date of rank to be settled hereafter.

The appointment made on the 14th instant, of Surgeon J. G. Moyle to be Garrison Assistant Surgeon of Bombay, is cancelled at that officer's request.

Bombay Castle, 31st May 1819.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by Brigadier General Smith, C. B. on the 2d instant, of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain James Sheriff, to take charge of the office of Interpreter to the Commanding Officer and Police Master until further orders.

Sub-conducter Fitzroy, is promoted to the rank of Conducter, vice Cloke, pensioned—date of appointment 2d April 1819.

Superintending Surgeon Sutherland Meek, M. D. is appointed second Member of the Medical Board,

vice Dr. Philips promoted to the rank of first Member.

Surg. S. Sproule, having returned to India in the Hon'ble Company's Ship Charles Grant, is appointed Superintending Surgeon in Guzerat, vice Dr. Meek promoted to the rank of second Member of the Medical Board.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. FARISH.
Sct. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS, JUNE 1st.—Major Wilson, H. M's. 17th Lt. Dragoons, from Europe.
Ditto, Lieut. Rybot, 2d Cavalry, do.
Ditto, Cadet J. Peyton, Infantry, from do.
Ditto, do. A. F. Bartlet, do. do.
Ditto, do. Robert Sanderson, do. do.
Ditto, do. Bruce Seton, do. do.
Ditto, do. G. K. E. Johnston, Cavalry, do.
2d, Surgeon F. Trash, from Baroda.
Ditto, Capt. Morrison, from Bancoot.
Ditto, Assist. Surgeon J. Lorimer, 17th Light Dragoons from Kaira.
Ditto, Surgeon R. Geraud, do. do.
Ditto, Assist. Surgeon Wm. Hall, Bussora Residency.
3d, Lieut. W. Nolon, Pioneer, from Decan.
4th, Lt. and Adjt. P. D'Ottey, Light Bat. from Serroor.
Ditto, Ensign George Brady, 1st Bat. 21st Regt. M. N. I.
5th, Lieut. G. C. Taylor, B. E. Regt. from Malabar.
7th, Major J. Hall, 2d Bat. 15th Regt. M. N. Infantry, from Coperguam.
Ditto, Lieut. Edw. Mason, 2d 11th Regt N. I. from Poona.

DEPARTURES, JUNE 2d.—Lieut. J. Jopp, to the Decan.
3d, Capt. Staunton, Honorary, Aid-de-Camp G. G. to Ahmednugger.
7th, Lieut. George Clarke, 2d 16th to Poona.
8th, Lieut. Edw. Hallum, do. to Khaudeish

Remarks on the weather at Poonah in a House without Tattas for May 1819.

Date.	8 A. M.	4 P. M.	6 P. M.	REMARKS.
1	80	91	90	Hazy,
2	80	90	89	Ditto,
3	82	90	89	Ditto,
4	80	90	89	Ditto,
5	79	90	89	Ditto,
6	80	90	89	Ditto,
7	80	90	90	Hazy,
8	80	93	89	Ditto,
9	78	90	87	Ditto,
10	78	91	87	Cloudy,
11	80	94	87	Ditto Rain Thunder, [Lights.
12	78	92	87	Slight Squalls of rain with Thunder and
13	78	91	87	Heavy Squalls Ditto with Ditto,
14	78	90	87	each Evening,
15	80	90	87	Cloudy.
16	80	93	90	Fair,
17	82	92	90	
18	80	91	89	Heavy rain Thund. & Light. at 4 P. M.
19	80	90	89	Ditto Ditto Ditto,
20	80	92	94	Cloudy,
21	79	91	89	Fair,
22	80	97	88	
23	79	94	86	
24	79	92	91	Squally Lightning,
25	81	93	83	Ditto Rain,
26	81	92	84	Ditto Rain at Night,
27	80	89	84	Ditto Slight Rain,
28	79	88	80	Cloudy,
29	79	89	82	Ditto,
30	80	91	83	Ditto Rain, [Thund. & Light.
31	80	90	82	Ditto very heavy rain at 4 P. M. with

The Gazette.

Wednesday, 9th June, 1819.

We have seen some private letters relative to the affairs of Spain which though they do not talk exactly of revolutions, yet mention plot upon plot, to effect a change in the Government; it certainly cannot be in a more deplorable state, than at present nor can it long exsist, in its present form. To enable, it to keep its place among the Kingdoms of Europe its constitution must be new modelled, as its former resources have or will shortly fail altogether. Ferdinand appears to be completely in the trammels of the Clergy, and the Popes Nunció, and the Grand Inquisitor, are the instigators of all the absurd acts; of his Government.

The Sister Kingdom of Portugal, has also dwindled into a degree of insignificance, that borders on the most deplorable weakness, the laws are not in the least respected, and anarchy reigns. It is true they look for some amelioration on the arrival of the Prince Royal, who it is said is expected at Lisbon, to govern the Kingdom in his Fathers name.

Accounts from England but which appears to be only a revival of a former report, mention that Sir Hudson Lowe, is to relieve Sir Robert Brownrig, in the Government of Ceylon, and that Mr. Arbuthnot who has already proceeded to St. Helena, is to have the charge of Bonaparte.

Mr. Ellis has proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, to fill the appointment of Colonial secretary, vacant by the death of Mr. Alexander.

The Monsoon has set in very mildly, and the indications of its approach, have been by no means so many as usual, a little lowering over the land for a few evenings have been the only ones.

The Rains have fell during the last few days with great violence and our Monsoon may be now stated to have fairly set in.

Gulf of Persia. Reports from this part of the world are often we are convinced fabricated by interested persons for the purpose of misleading the public mind. Several rumours are now in circulation of a ship having been seen on fire off Cape Ras el had; and of a ships top gallant mast and sails floating about; which would indicate any thing less then a ship having been burnt.

The Imaum is afloat in his new ship and appears to be at last in earnest, as to the final overthrow of the Joasmees and if assisted by us, and the Pacha of Egypt, their reign is drawing to a close. How far we shall aid the Imaum in his scheme of converting these pirates, and bringing them again to the true faith, we cannot be supposed to have any knowledge of; but such we hear are his plans.

Isle of France. The Friends of our worthy Recorder, will no doubt be highly gratified to know that his health is much improved, and that he contemplates a speedy return to his duties.

This Island contrary to the general opinion has not yet been made a free port; the return of Mr. Farquhar, is looked for with much anxiety.

Bourbon. This Island and its commerce are stated to be in a gradual state of improvement; the Clove, and Coffee, plantations are represented as being in a most thriving condition.

Whilst legislation is so much in fashion would it not be worth while to take a glance at some of our maritime Laws, the present ones have the appearance of being lamentably deficient; we allude to the Government of our Seaman in the Free Traders, who visit our Indian possessions. No sooner do they enter our ports than a squabling takes place,—The Crew only work while they list—menace their Captain, and Officers, and then take refuge in a man of war.—A Sanctuary we should always desire to see respected, and where our Seaman will and ought to find protection, from outrage; and ill usage.

There is something however in the outset of all this, that is radically wrong, a something that calls for reformation, a something that says to *Freemen*, and *Free Traders*, redeem your characters.

English Sailors are said to be the most troublesome the most disatisfied race of beings, under the sun, & to make them either good, useful, or quiet, a certain degree of restraint, must be imposed. Sailors know this so well,--that they are miserable, in the absence of it, and this was never better exemplified, than in the several mutinys that have happened in our fleets, for where anarchy and disorder was apprehended, there reigned the most perfect order and discipline, the smallest breach of even good manners, was punished most severely.

In a Free Trader, the severity of discipline, is impossible, where to use a true but homely phrase, there are no more cats then catch mice; they must be governed by something more like reason, and must be treated more like men; they have more work and less leisure, than Sailors in eitheir Men of war, or the Company's Ships, whilst their pay, provision, and indulgence is less.

This tendency to bad conduct, can only be counteracted by instituting rewards for good, and punishment for bad and a Registry of the men that would empower the Magistrates to transfer them from ship, to ship, so that by seperating the troublesome from the well inclined, order and good conduct might be encouraged.

In France, Denmark, Sweden, and Holland, the Merchant Seamen are all registered and are remarkable, for their good and quiet conduct.

Above all the strict observance of the Sabbath should be enjoined to every vessel that sails under the British flag; in more instances than one we have seen the good effects of it.

The Loss of the Packet by the Lang.

by the oversetting of the boat has excited much sensation in Calcutta, and measures are taking to forward the packets overland, instead of sending them by water.

The arrival of a Vessel at Calcutta, from Buenos Ayres, in February, informs us that Lord Cochrane, had actually proceeded from Chili, to the attack of Lima; the extent of his force is not however mentioned, or what proportion of our country men are serving under his auspices.

It is said that the Government of Buenos Ayres, are much in want of money; and that in order to collect enough for the exigence of the moment they have been forced to borrow money of the merchants.

From the last Courier.

Yesterday, being the anniversary of our aged Monarch's birth-day, was observed with the usual marks of respectful loyalty. The Right Honorable the Governor gave a ball and supper to the settlement on the occasion, which was as usual most numerously and brilliantly attended: when our paper went to the press the gay party were maintaining the sprightly dance with great spirit and animation.

We have much pleasure in inserting the following Division Orders issued by Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm K. C. B. the & K. L. S. on the occasion of the review of one of our lately raised regiments of Light Cavalry.

Camp Mhow 17th May 1819.

Division Orders by Brigadier General Sir J. Malcolm K. C. B. and K. L. S.

Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm after an inspection of the men, horses and appointments of the 2d Regt. Bombay Light Cavalry on the 7th inst., and the review of that corps this morning, has to express his entire satisfaction with the state which it has reached in so short a period. The appearance and dress of the men, the high order of their equipments, and the great attention given to the horses, show a minute adherence to those essential principles upon which the efficiency of a regiment of cavalry can alone be grounded; while the manner in which that corps performed its various evolutions this morning evince a progress in discipline, which considering the short time it has been formed, reflects the greatest credit on Lieut. Colonel Wilson, his officers and men; such a result indeed could only have been produced by the persevering exertions and unremitting zeal of all, and the Brigadier General will have the greatest pleasure in reporting to his superiors, the very forward state of this corps, and of drawing their attention to that merit, by which it has been so rapidly advanced to its present condition.

(Signed) J. NAPIER,
A. A. General.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

Isle of France. By the arrival of the Angelica from this place we regret to state, that accounts have been brought of the loss of a Dutch 74 Gun ship homeward bound with an Admiral on board, near Diego Garcia; the Admiral and most of the crew had reached the Isle of France in an American Brig.

The Honorable Company's Ship General Hewitt, from Bengal had put in with the loss of her rudder.

Much bad weather had been experienced in the vicinity of these Islands duing March and April.

The Endeavour Grab Brig who sailed from Bombay in December last, laden with Cotton had not yet arrived; it is supposed she foundered in the hurricane, in the begining of March.

His Majesty's Ship Liverpool remained alone on that station. The Magiciene having proceeded to Europe.

The William Nielson free trader touched at the Isle of France on her passage to England.

The following is an extract of a letter from the agents to Lloyd's at Batavia, dated September 2:—

"We enclose an extract from the log of an American ship lately arrived here. describing the situation of a rock seen on the passage from Baltimore, supposed to be the Telemachus rock, the existence of which was doubtful. The situation, if accurately laid down, is extremely dangerous, being directly in the track of ships running down their easting."

Extract from the log of the ship *United State*, of Baltimore, Sherbail Wilkinson, commander, from Baltimore to Batavia, July, 20, 1818:—"At 1 p m., passed a rock within 50 yards, about 6 feet above the level of the sea. We plainly saw the shells and small stones in the holes of the rock when the sea left it: it is about the size of a large ship's hull, and not perceivable till on the top of it; the ship at that time was going 11 knots by the log. I just had time to luff-to to, clear it. I supposed it to be that called the Telemachus Rock, laid down in 38. 50. S., but by four observations, with good instruments, we found it to be in 38. 12. S., and by the run afterwards to St. Paul's. to be in 22. 00. E. from the meridian of London.

(Sined) "SHERBAIL WILKINSON, Commander.

A Number of Cotton boats under the Convoy of one of the Honorable Company's Pattamar got down as far as Bassein on the 2d of June, but were forced from the violence of the wind to return from whence they came; the Pattamar took refuge in Versovah river.

The Conde de Rio Pardo, and the Myra, both of this port may be daily expected, from the Isle of France.

The Charles Grant, on her Voyage to this place ascertained the Latitude and Longitude of Juan de Nova to be 10-15 S. and Longitude 50-54 E. and bearing from Cape Amber N. E. ½ N. 140 miles.

The Castlereagh, of this port who proceeded on her Voyage to China, on the 1st. returned back on the 4th.

The Free Traders, Waterloo, John Taylor, Hyperion and Cerberus. The America, L'aimble Peggy, and several other ships are under sailing orders, and only await the springs.

The (Free-Trader) Stakesby, Captain William Henderson, from the Downs the 12th of February, anchored in the Harbour late yesterday evening, the Passengers by this oppertunity are Lieut. Robinson, R. N. Mrs. Robinson, Mr. Martin, Assist. Surgeon, and Mr. D. Victor Cadet. She brings but few Letters, and from the late hour of her arrival, we were not fortunate enough to get, a single paper of any kind.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS—June 1 t, H. C. Cruiser Thetis, Lieut. Thos. Tanner, from Muscat, the 20th May.
2d, Grab Ship Mustapha, Capt. J. A. Hurst, from Bussorah 22d April.
3d, Ship Carron, Capt. S. S. Gover, from Liverpool the 29th January.
B Do. ship Maria, Capt. Henry Williams, from ota Honybay, and Bencoolen, the 18th March.
D . ship Prince Regent, Capt. F. Clifford, from London the 29th January.
Do. ship Katherine Stuart Forbes, Capt. J. Lamb, from London.
Do. ship Kauderbux Nacqudah Mahomed Ally, from Cannanore, the 24th March.
Do. ship Mermaid. Capt. William Hammon, from Bengal the 26th March, Madras 17th April.
Do. 4th, ship Lord Castlereagh, Capt. Briggs returned from sea.
6th, His Majesty's Sloop Bacchus, John P. Parkin Esq. Captain, from Mocha.
Do. ship Angelica, Captain Thomas Crawford, from the Mauritius 15th May.

Passengers per Carron.

Mr. Thomas Rowson,, Mr. Thomas Johnson.

Passengers per Prince Regent.

Mr. Henry Shee, Mr. Edward Dumaresque.

Passenger. per Katherine S. Forbes.

H. Forbes, Esq. Mr. G. P. Le Messurier.

Passengers per Mermaid.

Mr. and Mrs. Vickers, Mr. A. Dunlop, Mr G. Ogilvy.

Passenger per Angelica.

Wm. Dobbinson.

No Departure.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship John Taylor, Atkinson, for London.
Ship Waterloo, Lovel, for ditto.
Ship Lady Borringdon, Living, for ditto.
Ship Barkworth, Frazer, for ditto.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Ship Cerberus, Fotheringham, for ditto.
Ship Ann, Riddoch, for China.
Ship Bannerman, Hunter, for ditto.
Ship Hyperion, Lashley, for Calcutta.
Ship Futtay Alvadood, Richardson, for Bussorah.
Brig Prime, Lewis, for Penang.
French.—Ship L'amiable Peggy, Fournier for Bordeaux.
Ship Bourbon, Rondeau, for ditto.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. SHIP

Bacchus.

H. C. CRUIZERS,

Psyche, Ariel, Sylph, Thetis.

H. C. SHIPS.

Lowther Castle, Charles Grant, Earl Camden, Essex, Inglis, Vansittart,

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Ann, Asia Felix, Bannerman, Helen, Glorioso, Glenelg, Futteh Alvadood, Castlereagh, Angelica, Carron.

BENGAL.

Hibernia, brig, Mermaid, Mustapha.

ARABS.

Faz Rubanee, Seton Grab, Ahmedy, Kader Bux.

AMERICANS.

America.

CEYLON.

Minerva, Ariel brig.

FREE TRADERS.

Asia, Jemima, Barkworth, Lady Borringdon, John Taylor, Cerberus, Hyperion, Waterloo, Orpheus, Elizabeth, England, Westmoreland, Brampton, Loyalty, Kingsmill, Prince Regent, Katherine Forbes, Maria.

FRENCH.

L'aimable Peggy, Bourbon, Enterprise.

PORTUGUESE.

Europa.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals. At Kedgeree.

MAY 9th,—Ship Theodosia, Captain N. Morison, from Coringa 30th April.

Do. 10th, Ship Calcutta, Captain J. R. Stroyan, from Liverpool 24th Oct. and Buenos Ayres 3d Feb.

Do. Ship Mary, Captain A. Scott, from Cayton 26th April.

Do. 12th, Ship Duches of Argyle, Captain H. Cathre, from Bombay 7th April, and Columbo 1st May.

Do. Ship Cumbrian, Captain Edward Cooper, from Bombay 7th April, Madras and Eskapelly 7th May.

Do. 13th, Ship Lang, Captain Joseph Clark, from London 9th Dec. Cape of Good Hope 26th Feb. and Madras 8th May.

Do. Ship Perseverance, Captain J. Greig, from Madras 7th May.

Do. 15th, Ship Edmonstone, Captain J. Laird, from Madras 21st April, and Toomalpointa 8th May.

Off Calcutta.

MAY 10th,—The Theodosia, put back from Coringa to repair damages.

The Brixton, returned.

Do. 11th, The Calcutta.

Do. 12th, The Mary.

Do. 14th, The Lang and Perseverance.

PASSENGERS.

PER CALCUTTA.

Captain J. Blackney, 17th N. I. and lady.

PER MARY.

Captain Davies, Captain Henry, Mr. Barker, Surgeon, Mr. F. A. Moncar, Merchant, and a detachment of the 2d Vol. Batt.

PER DUTCHES OF ARGYLE.

From Columbo.

Captain R. Mordaunt, Captain J. Swinhoe, Captain H. M. Wheeler Captain Charles Munro, Lieut. C. B. Morley, all of the 2d Ceylon Vol. Batt.

DEPARTURES.

From Calcutta.

MAY 8th,—Ship Pascoe, Captain S. Ashmore, to complete her lading for Bombay.

Do. 9th, Brig Hebe, Captain D. Stephenson, for the Cape of good Hope.

French Brig Jeune Antoine, Captain P. Tressard, for the Isle of France and Marseilles.

Do. 11th, Dutch Brig Three Brothers, Captain L. Denaker, for Antwerp.

Do. 14th, Ship Acteon, Captain J. Mackay, for the Isle of France.

Ship Denis Cowles, Captain W. Humble, for Liverpool.

Schooner Enterprise, Captain R. Harris, for Penang and the Eastward.

American Brig Lascar, Captain S. Ives, for Boston.

PASSED TO SEA.

During the Week.

The David Clark, Po, Union, Lord Suffield, Lady Sophia, Venus, Captain Dawson, American Ships Roxana, and Heroine, Speke, Palmers Brig Hebe, and French Brig Jeune Antoine.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS.

ON THE 15TH INSTANT.

Diamond Harbour.

Remain,—The Cambridge, and outward bound Ships Harriet, Lady Kennaway, Pascoa, and Travancore, also the Edmonstone, inward bound.

Kedgeree.

Remain,—The Lady Carrington.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On the 7th January At St. Thomas Church, by the Reverend Mr. Baynes, Ensign Thomas Coleman, of H. M, 65th Regt. to Mrs. Sarah Donald Widow.

DEATH.—At Kaira, on the 31st ult. after only 12 hours Illness of the Cholera Morbus, Mrs. Sarah Nicholson, wife of Cornet Nicholson, H. M. 17th Dragoons, much lamented by her friends aged 35 years.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Bogwangolah, on the 3d inst. Mr. John Rose to Miss Maria Waite.

On the 14th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, Mr. T. Russ, of the H. C. Marine Service, to Miss Mary Naylor.

On Monday last, the 10th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Parson, A. M. John Bennet, Esq. Captain in His Majessty's 17th Regt. of Foot, to Charlotte Hamilton, Daughter of Solomon Hamilton, Esq. Barrister at Law.

BIRTHS.—At Kidderpore, on the 10th ultimo, Mrs. J. W. Taylor, of a Son.

On Tuesday, the 11th instant, at Chowringhee, the Lady of W. J. Turquand, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Bareilly, on the 27th ultimo, the Lady of John Ives Bosanquet, Esq. H. C. Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Cawnpore, on the 8th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant Leeson, H. M. 21st L. D. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On Sunday the 9th instant, Charles Nicolson, Esq. late Merchant and Indigo Planter, who after a lingering illness of 40 years, which he bore with patience and Christian fortitude even to his last moment. He was a man of sincerepiety an affectionate friend, and a tender father, leaving a large family to bemoan his irreparable loss—aged 75 years.

On the 5th instant, (supposed by the bite of a Snake,) Jane Scott, daughter of Mr. T. B. Scott, a sweet interesting child of 7 years of age.

On the 7th instant, Madame Coralie D'Bast, Lady of Charles D'Bast, Esq.—aged 25 years.

On the 10th inst. John Christian Waage, Esq. Supercargo of the Danish Ship Frederick,—aged 26 years.

On the same day, Mr. John Wedderley,—aged 60 years.

Lately on his way down to Calcutta, on the river near Berhampore, whither he was proceeding for the recovery of his health, Mr. Samuel Bartles Pinnetz, an assistant in the office of the Board of Commissioners for Behar and Benares A young man of the most promising abilities; the remembrance of his amiable qualities with long remain deeply impressed in the hearts of his disconsolate parents and friends to lament his irreparable loss.

At Tipperah, on the 2d instant, of the Cholera Morbus, Mr. Andrew Robinson, aged 41 years and 5 months, 24 of which he served in the office of Judge and Magistrate of that Station, deeply lamented as an honest man.

On the 29th ultimo, at Lucknow, of the Hooping Cough, Jane, the youngest daughter of Brigade Major H. E. G. Cooper, aged 1 year and 18 days.

On Friday, the 14th instant, at the house of Captain Bennet, Mr. J. Morris, chief officer of the Ship *Theodosia*, aged 27 years. The disease which caused the dissolution of this most worthy gentleman, was a sudden attack of the Cholera Morbus.

At Dinapore, on the 8th instant, at the Quarters of Major Broughton, Commanding the European Regiment, John Bunce, Esq. Surgeon of that Corps; universally esteemed and deeply regretted.

At Dinapore on the 29th March, Harry, the youngest son of Captain Auriol, of the H. C. Europeon Regiment, aged 3 years and 10 months.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1819.

BUY.		SELL.
0 10	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation. *(discount.)*	1 0

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE OF YESTERDAY.

At the Government House yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, the ceremony of investing Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, Baronet, with the Grand Cross of the Bath, took place. The principal gentlemen, and all the ladies of distinction at the Presidency were present on the occasion, and formed a numerous and splendid assemblage, to witness one of the most gratifying and interesting events which can occur to a brave and gallant soldier. At the precise moment appointed by the Most Noble the Governor General, his Lordship, dressed in the magnificent robes and insignia of the Garter, entered the State Apartments preceded by his Staff, and shortly afterwards Sir Thomas. Hislop (accompapied by Major General J. S. Wood, and Major General Garstin, was introduced with the usual formalities. Colonel Doyle, Military Secretary to the Governor General, having read a letter from Lord Sidmouth, communicating the honor confered by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and directing the Investiture. The Marquis of Hastings addressed Sir Thomas Hislop in the following eloquent and emphatic manner;

SIR THOMAS HISLOP.

The gracious sentiments of the Prince Regent, communicated in the letter which you have just heard read, would I am sure be regarded by you as an ample recompense for every professional achievement: But your accepting them as such would not satisfy the ardour with which that Royal Personage seeks to encourage zeal in the public service. His elevated mind comprehends the unappreciable benefit rendered to a community by the excitement of generous emulation; and he is ever anxious to secure it for his country. While, therefore, he indulges the glow of his heart in requiting the merit of the individual, as in your case. His Royal Highness holds forth the reward as an example and an instigation to the energies of others. The distinction which I am commanded to confer upon you is admirably calculated to produce this effect. Casting one's reflection back on human society, one wonders that a device apparently so obvious and so efficacious should have been so tardily adopted. The remembrance of verbal praise, howsoever recorded, must unavoidable be soon dulled by the succession of new interests and occurence. It is not to us with such badges as your are about to receive; for they speak continually to the eye of men. You are to exhibit the perpetual testimony of your Sovereign's approbation. In all times and places the displaying such a mark of acknowledged desert must be a high and honest satisfaction. I assure myself, however, that in bearing these distinctions within the Presidency of Fort St. George, you will have redoubled gratification. It is not that there every one would connect them with the Field of Mehidpore, because the same sensation would reign equally here; But you will feel that every officer and soldier, whether European or Native, who served under you in the campaign, will deem himself a participator in the honors which he sees you wearing; he will think his fame blended with your decorations into a just recognition of his own glorious exertion. Cherish the consciousness of having entitled them to assert so prond an identification; and may you long bear, in the enjoyment of health and every comfort, the insignia with which I now proceed to invest you.

Sir Thoms Hislop then knelt to be invested with the insignia, and having received the Star and other decorations, he thus gave expression to the feelings with which he was impressed.

MY LORD.

For this most distinguished mark of the Prince Regent's approbation of my humble exertions in my endeavours to carry into execution your Lordship's commands, during the progress of the late eventful war, demands from me the expression of the deepest sense of gratitude, and in language of which I am incompetent to afford its just impression.

That his Royal Highness should have been further graciously pleased to delegate especially to Your Lordship, his Royal powers on the present occasion, is alike most peculiarly flattering to my professional and my personal feelings.

As soon as the ceremony was concluded, a royal salute was fired from the ramparts of Fort William.

On Tuesday the Company's second annual sale of salt commenced at the Exchange Rooms, and was continued there during the greater part of that and the following day. It is not likuly that many of our readers feel interested in the result of a sale of this nature, and accordingly it will be sufficient to inform them that we understand the prices varied from 300 to 3530 rupees prehunded maunds. The case, however, appears to have been different with the numerous natives who attended during the whole of the sale, as the auctioneer and the native writers attracted the undivided attention, or rather divided the whole attention of the crowd to such a degree, that had Hogarth been present, the labors of his willing pen would have had the opportunity of extending his fame, even further than it now spreads. Yet if his sense of hearing had been delicate, he might have been driven from the scene, and his enthusiasm rendered abortive, by the deafening clamour that prevailed, which even assailed those disagreeably who happened to pass by, and if report is to be credited, frightened the wandering Brahminy Bulls to a most respectable distance.

Yesterday, the brig *George*, belonging to the Honorable Company, and condemned as unit for further service, was sold at the Exchange Rooms, fetching the sum of 3,800 rupees. Captain Poulson, of the late brig *Cyclops*, was the purchaser.

KURNAUL, APRIL 21, 1819.

A few days ago one of Ranjeet Sing's Sirdars took it into his head to cross the Sutlege, at the head of an armed force, with which he plundered and burnt some villages, situated in the territory of the Rajah of Belaspoor. As soon as information of this outrage reached Captain Ross at Sebatoo, he moved out in pursuit of the marauders, and at the same time three companies marched from Loodiana under Major Durant. The Sikhs, on the approach of these troops, immediately retired, and it is now reported that Runjeet Sing has ordered the offending sirdar to make immediate restitution to the fall amount of the injury which he has inflicted by his ravages. This, if true, is just on the part of Runjeet, but is to be questioned whether the poor Ryots who have suffered will obtain compensation, or whether the Rajah will appropriate to himself the restored property and the cash paid in lieu of damages.

William Frazer, Esq. Collector of Delhi, being at Gohara executing the duties of his office, was going in the evening from his tent to look at his horses, which the servants were then cleaning. When he had proceeded to the distance of about an hundred yards from his tent, a man approached him abruptly, and without saying a word aimed a desperate blow at his head with a drawn sword. Fortunately Mr. F's hat turned the sword in a small degree, and instead of entering the skull it passed down by the left side of the head making a deep flesh wound. The stroke was, however, severe enough to lay him prostrate, and the villain, supposing he effected his purpose, had commenced his retreat; but seeing Mr. Frazer attempting to rise, he returned and made a second blow, which Mr. F. parried with his hands and feet as he lay on the ground. This blow wounded all the fingers of his left hand, and, having cut through the sole of his boot, made a deep incision in the right foot. Before the miscreant could again repeat the blow, he was seized from behind by one of Mr. F.'s servants, who witnessed the transaction from some distance, and had run to his master' assistance. The assassin struggled so hard with him that they both fell to the ground, when another man came up, seized the fellow's own sword, and had put an end to his existence, before Mr. Frazer recovered his speech sufficiently to prevent him.

It is to be regretted that his death should have been so speedy, since, had he lived some time, he might have been induced to state at whose instigation he had attempted to commit so flagrant a deed, he being himself a perfect stranger to Mr. Frazer. On the other hand, as the Musselman law does not admit of a man being sentenced to death for attempting the life of another, and failing in the execution of his purpose, the fellow would, on Mr. F.'s recovery, have been merely confined in the jail, fed and clothed at the public expence for life, a doom perhaps which he wished to receive.

On the strictest enquiry, all the information that can be gathered about this wretch is, that he had been observed loitering for a day or two in the neighbourhood of the tent, and, when questioned by any one about his business, he only replied that he was out of employ and wanted service. It had been remarked that he passed the greater part of the last day, in a tank, *praying*! His prayers do not appear to have done him much good in this world.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

In a paper read to the Society of Medicine, at Paris, by M. Gallemaux, of Tonnere, the following mixture is represented to be very beneficial in this disease.

"Take of infusion of the flowers of the red poppy, and orange flower water, of each one ounce; Ipecacuanha Powder, 18 grains; Sulphuric Ether ten drops. Mix.

"To be taken in doses of a table spoon full every half hour, drinking freely after each dose any demulcent fluid, acidulated with Syrup of Vinegar."

India Gazette.

Poetry.

TO A FRIEND.
WHO ENVIED THE AUTHOR'S PERPETUAL HIGH SPIRITS.

Oh! do not suppose that my hours
Are always unclouded and gay;
Or that thorns never mix with the flowers
That Fortune has strew'd in my way
When seen by the cold and unfeeling
We smile thro' the sorrows we feel;
But smiles are deceitful, concealing
The wounds which they never can heal!

The world is a changeable ocean,
And sunbeams and shadows abound;
Where the surface seems least in commotion,
The rocks of misfortune are found;
And man is the pilot, who steering,
Of every billow the sport;
Sees the gale of prosperity veering,
Which promis'd to waft him to port!

Our hopes are the gales that serenely
Waft onward our sails as we float;
Our tears are the whirlwinds that keenly
O'erwhelm our poor perishing boat:
And reason's the beacon that gives us
Intimation o' life's perilous way,
But folly's the ray that deceives us,
And leads us too often astray!

Our moments of mirth may be many,
And hope half our sorrow beguiles;—
But believe me there cannot be any,
Whose features are always in smiles.

The heart may be sad and repining,
Though cheerfulness brightens the scene,
As a goblet with gems may be shining
Though bitter the potion within!

A glittering volume may cover,
A story of sorrow and woe;
And night's gayest meteors may hover,
Where dangers lie lurking below;
Thus oft in the sunshine of gladness,
The cheek and the eye may be drest;
Whilst the clouds of dejection and sedness,
In secret o'er shadow the Breast!

EDWIN.

English Extracts.

NORFOLK COUNTY MEETING.

Saturday last was the day appointed by the High Sheriff for holding a country Meeting, to vote an Address of Condolence to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the demise of our late Queen, his late Royal Mother. The High Sheriff did not take the Chair until near one o'clock, he having waited a very considerable time for the Noblemen and Gentlemen who signed the Requisition.

After the Under-Sheriff had read the Advertisement for convening the Meeting, the High Sheriff opened the business.

Mr. N. B. Palmer then, rose, and commencing to address the High Sheriff, when he was interrupted by the Hon. Colonel Wodehouse, who claimed precedence, it having been arranged, before he came thither, that he was to move the Address. The sense of the Meeting, however, been decidedly in favour of Mr. Palmer continuing, and several voices exclaiming, "they had nothing to do but with what was agreed to in that Court, Mr. Palmer proceeded. He made some severe remarks on the impropriety of sending a Requisition to the High Sheriff, signed by only seven names, *four Lords, one Honourable*, and *two 'Squires*, all professed supporters of the Ministry. He, therefore had great pleasure in moving an Address which emanated from the Yeomanry. After a few remarks, Mr. Palmer concluded by reading an Address, which was seconded by Mr. Archdeacon Bathurst.

The Hon. Colonel Wodehouse then proposed his Address as amendment; and, after some delay, it was seconded by Thomas Cubitt, Esq. of Hoping.

The High Sheriff took a shew of hands on the Amendment, and then on the original Address; and endeavoured as near as possible to count the numbers on each, which appeared to him so eqall, that he was unable to decide which was carried.

A desultory conversation followed, which lasted more than an hour. Mr. Archdeacon Bathurst, Mr. Palmer, Colonel Wodehouse, Mr. Marsham Elwin, and Mr. Charles Harvey, took the principal share in it; during which attempts were made to a compromise, by leaving out the concluding paragraph of the original Address (the only part objected to) on account of its alluding to the necessity of an amelioration and revision of our Criminal Code; which, although most present allowed the necessity of, yet deprecated its introduction into an Address of Condolence.

Mr. T. Cubitt proposed, that both Adressses should be left for signature.

Colonel Wodehouse, however, signified his determination not to withdraw the Ammendment; and after some further loss of time, the Meeting was dissolved, (thanks having first been moved to the High Sheriff, and carried by acclamation) without any decision being come to an the purport of the Meeting.

The Hon. Colonel declared it was an absurdity to suppose that the sense of the County could be taken at a Meeting in the Shire-hall, and retired with his friends, expressing their intention of signing their own Address, and forwarding it to Carlton House.

[*The Star*,—*December* 31.

Curious Decision.—A person lately appeared before the Magistrates at Ilminster, Somerset, to answer a charge of bastardy. An order had been made 25 years ago, and the bastard man, not being able to earn a livelihood, applied to the parish.—The putative father contended, that the child having long since passed the age of emancipation, he was not bound to pay; but the officers stating that no time is limited by law for the maintenance of bastards by their parents, it was so decided by the Magistrates. Thus it is possible for a man, *eighty years of age*, to be summoned for the maintenance of his illegitimate offspring, born sixty years ago.

PLYMOUTH JAN. 16.

A violent gale of wind, approaching to the nature of a tornado, was experienced in this port on Monday and Tuesday nights last, accompanied by hail, which proved very destructive to the glass of several mansions and greenhoses in the neighbourhood. Amongst other sufferers by the hail, Mr. Whidbey, of Bovisand House, had 58 panes broken, Admiral Bulteel, of Lower Hoo, more, than 100, and Mr. Harris, of the same place, nearly as many. Some of the hail-stones measured two inches and half in circumference. On the former night various chimnies were blown down, and roofs partly uncovered in Dornford-street, Stone-house; but the greatest damage was to the Long Room in the same place, where, by the fall of a stack of chimnies through the roof into the officers' mess room, which they had not long quitted, the dining table was crushed to pieces. In one remarkable case, the slates of a roof were completely reversed. The storm was rendered more awful by thunder and lightning, the latter of which was peculiarly fierce and vivid, Not-withstanding the swell of the sea, which beat impetuously against it, the Breakwater sustained not the slightest injury.

NAVY.

Lord Exmonth struck his flag, *pro tempore*, on Wednesday evening, and sat off for London the next morning, to attend the meeting of Parliament. Capt. Caulfield has hoisted the broad pendant, as Commodore during his Lordship's absence.

The arrangements, stated in several papers to have been made for an exchange of the commands of the Revolutionaire and Liffey frigates between the Hon. Captain Fleetwood Pellew and the Hon. Captain Duncan, it is generally understood. will not now take place, Captain Pellew will in consequence proceed to the Mediterranean in the Revolutionaire instead of the Liffey, which ship is to remain for the present on the Portsmouth station.

The Active frigate is ordered to be got ready for commission.

The Rosario hos been paid off. and re-commissioned by Captain W. Hendry. The Harrier is paid off and laid up in ordinary.

All the store ships are in future, in every respect, to be considered as navy transports, and are to wear the Navy Board vane, and ensign.

The Mont Blanc, 74, and Sealark schooner, are ordered to be sold.

The Commissioners of the Navy are about to dispose of such ships as may be ordered for sale at the different ports by tender, instead of by Dutch auction as hitherto.

A naval court-martial was held in board the Impregnable, on Monday last. for the trial of Lieut. G. Fortescue, of the Pandora, on a charge of disobedience of an order of his Captain.

MEMBERS OF THE COURT.

Captain Caulfield, President.

Capt. Sir T. Hardy, Bart	Capt. Hon. P. Pellew, Hon. F. Pellew.
Wise, C. B.	

Mr. Eastlake, Janr. Judge Advocate.

It appeared by the evidence of the prosecutor, Capt. Jones, that when off the coast of Ireland in November last, he had given the prisoner an order to go alongside a strange sail under a quarantine flag, but not to touch any thing but the rope that might be thrown into the boat:' the prisoner however returned with the vessel's log-book, &c. having communicated with her. The prisoner read a long written defence to the Court, detailing his view of the circumstances, and called his brother officers, who gave him an excellent character. The Court after some deliberation found the charges proved, and sentenced him *to be put at the bottom of the list of lieutenants, and to be dismissed from H. M. sloop Pandora.*

Captain James Hanway Plumridge, of his Majesty's ship *Sappho*, has been tried by a Court Martial, at St. Helena, on charges of tyranny and oppression, preferred against him by his Purser, Mr. Æneas Mackintosh. Present,—Captains Francis Stanfell, Robert Waughope, George Rennie, James Wallis, and John Gore. The sentence was as follows:—"The Court having heard the evidence in support of the charges, ae well as what the prisoner had to offer in his defence, and the evidence adduced in his behalf, and very maturely and and deliberately weighed and considered the same, is unanimously of opinion that the charges had not in any part been proved; and they do djudge the said charges to be Malicious, and Illfounded; and do therefore most honorably and fully acquit Captain James Hanway Plumridge, Commander of his Majesty's sloop *Sappho*, of all and every part of the said charges; and he is therefore most honourably and fully acquitted of all and every part accordingly."

The *Dauntless* 26, Capt. Hon. V. Gardner, is expected to sail in about a fortnight, for the East India station.

The *Sophie*, 18, Sir. Wm. Wiseman, Bart. with Mails and Dispatches for St. Helena and the Cape. is yet detained by foul winds.

The *Blonde*, 46, *and Alacrity*, 10, have been launched this week, at Deptford. The latter was built by Shipwrights' Apprentices.

Gen. Advert. Jan. 18,

POLICE.

Guildhall:—Extraordinary Application respeting the Lord Mayor.—Yesterday, nearly at the close of the examinations at this Justice-room, Mr. Williams, a respectable solicitor, a Member of the Court of Common Council, and an Attorney of the Lord Mayor's Court, entered within the bar, and bowing respectfully to Mr. Alderman Christopher Smith, the Sitting Majistrate, said he had to apply to his Worship for his protection against the violent conduct of the Lord Mayor of London, and his six servants, who had turned him out of the Mansion-house *vi et armis*, three several times. As the nature of the application must appear to his Worship to be very extraordinary, he would take the liberty to explain the whole circumstances of the case.

I am, said he, an attorney of the Lord Mayor's Court, and in that capacity from a part of his Lordship's household, and have a seat at the sword-bearer's table; I also have occasional business to transact at the Mansion-house, and have a particular drawer assigned to my use there. This situation I have held more than 12 years, and originally purchased it of the Common Council, for upwards of 2,000l. It is. therefore, my freehold for life; I have also a right of alienation. This circumstanced, I have a clear and indubitable right of egress and regress to the Mansion-house, and of enjoying all the privileges uniformly attached to the office I have purchased; all which rights, during the long period of twelve years, and under the mayoralties of twelve successive aldermen, your Worship, amongst the number, have never in any instance been questtioned. The present Lord Mayor, for what reasons or on what grounds I am at a loss to divine, has thought proper to deny those rights, to refuse my claim to a seat at the sword-bearer's table, and to expel me from the Mansion-house. As I could not timely submit to this obstruction of my just rights, I offered the best peaceable resistance in my power, whereupon his Lordship called up his six servants, who, by his order, he himself aiding and encouraging them, forcibly turned me out of the Mansion-house. This violence has been reapeated three several times. I think it proper not to forego the claim of my right, and intend therefore to proceed at the usual hour, 3 o'clock, to the Mansion-house, and take my seat; and I am advised, and do now apply to your Worship, to grant me the assistance of two officers to proceed with me, for the purpose of protecting me in the exercise of that right, as well as to be witness that I commit no breach of the peace. The application may be novel and extraordinary, but as my complaint is against the Chief-Magistrate of the city, your Worship must be aware that I have no other tribunal to which I can apply except to the Sitting Alderman in this Justice.room.

Mr. Alderman C. Smith.—This is a very unpleasant thing for one Magistrate to be acting against another, and it would be still more extraordinary to employ the officers of the city against the Lord Mayor, its Chief Magistrate. If there be any dispute between his Lordship and yourself respecting the rights of the situation you hold, that appears to me to be a question of law, in which it would not be proper for me to interfere. His Lordship may consider the Mansion-house to be his house, and that you have no right to enter there without his permission. I know there have been some disputes respecting the privileges of the gentlemen of the Lord Mayor's house; and I remember that the Sheriffs, at the time Mr. Kirby was in that office, refused to provide dinner at the Sessions-house for his Lordship's household, and that the Lord Mayor refused to accommodate them on those days; during my mayoralty I did not enter into any dispute on the subject, but I know that with regard to these disputes there has been no legal decision; your remedy in my opinion, is by action, to try the question.

Mr. Williams.—I should be very unwilling to press you Worship to any unpleasant proceeding; whatever be your decision I shall bow to it: it is enough for me that I have made the application. With respect to action, I have already commenced ten against his lordship and his servants; but am I, Sir, during the dull tedious delay of the law, to be kept, forcibly kept, out of my right? It is not a compensation for damages that I apply for from your hands, but a restitution of my just right. As to the refusal of the Sheriffs to provide dinner for his Lordship's household at the Sessions, your Worship must see that has no bearing upon the question. I complain that I am denied egress and regress to the mansion, and forcibly expelled therefrom; that a breach of the peace has been committed on my person, and is likely to be repeated; and I apply to you, as the only acting Magistrate to whom I can apply, my complaint being against the other acting magistrate of the City, to protect me, and grant me the assistance of your officers, to prevent the public peace from being broken.

Mr. Paine (the Clerk to the Magistrates) suggested, that the Mansion-house being the house of the Lord Mayor, Mr. Williams might be committing a trespass in entering it, in which case his Lordship hae a right *molliter manus impoucre* to compel him to retire. As there would be a Court of Aldermen on Tuesday, he would advise Mr. Williams not to press his present application to a single Magistrate, but state his complaint to the whole assembled body of the Magistracy.

Mr. Williams.—With great submission to your Worship's legal adviser I contend, that the Mansion-house is the Lord Mayor's house *quoad hoc*. It is the house of the Corporation. The doors must be kept open at all times for many public purposes; considerable business in done there regarding the cockets; public justice is administered there; so that it cannot be considered as the private house of the Lord Mayor only: but, Sir, my right of entry there is in fact acknowledged by the Lord Mayor himself, who has praticipated and is participating in the money taken out of my pocket for the purchase of this place. Some time ago, when any of these situations fell in, the fees and emoluments arising from the disposal of the appointments went to the Lord Mayors for the time being; some got much, others more, till at last the Common Council determined to sell the situations themselves and granted some 2,000l. or 3,000l. additional allowance to the Lord Mayor in lieu of all such emolument My application for pe-

(*To be continued in the Supplement*).

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET,
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTERS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 9th June 1819.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

cuniary redress, I know, must be made to the Court of Common Council; with the Court of Aldermen I have nothing to do. I have already said, I am not desirous of pressing a decision; if your Worship thinks it necessary to consult the Court of Aldermen before you choose to act, I shall bow to that opinion, and retire.

Magistrate.—Certainly, Sir, I do not in such a case as this think it right to act solely on my own opinion; and shall therefore consult the Court of Aldermen at their meeting on Tuesday next.

Mr. Williams there upon bowed respectfully to the Alderman, and left the office.

ST. HELENA.

A Ministerial paper gives the following particulars of the late attempt to effect the escape of Buonaparté from that island:—"An American vessel, apparently dismasted, and otherwise injured, but purposely damaged to avoid suspicion, made her appearance off St. Helena. The necessary repairs were entered on with the greatest activity, whilst other schemes were prosecuting with industry in the interior. It had for some time previously been deemed proper to have a daily view of Buonaparté by a a person appointed for that particular duty. His medical attendant, however, now caused it to be notified, that the precarious state of the ex Emperor's health was such, as to render it necessary that he should remain perfectly quiet at home unannoyed by any personal inspection. In his feigned state of indisposition the wily Napoleon secretly quited his bed-room about midnight. By means the most artful passed the guard, and eluding the vigilance of no less than seven sentinels succeeded in reaching the beach. This was a juncture of high interest indeed! The means of escape which the ex-Emperor was led so confidently to expect were, however, not yet perfected. It had been concerted that a certain signal should be given by him on his arrival at the beach. The signal was duly given, by hoisting a lantern at the end of a stick; but the boat which was to recieve him not having yet sufficiently approached the shore, a single sentinel (*of* whose station on the beach Buonaparté had not been apprised) [illegible] equal to his resolution, seized the once Great Captain, whose very name had been the terror of millions. He instantly forced him to the guardhouse, from whence he was conveyed back to Longwood; where, it is scarse necessary to add, he has ever since been watched with increased vigilance, though not treated personally with the slightest degree of rigour."

EXTRAORDINARY EXECUTION,

EDINBUGGH, Dec. 30.

One of the most extraordinary outrages happened to-day, that has occurred since the celebrated *Porteous* mob, and might have been very similar (at least in this day's exhibition) had there been military present, on the old Town Guard. The case of *Johnstone*, condemned some time ago for the daring robbery of a Mr. Charles, a candlemaker in this city, has, from various circumstances connected with it, occasioned very considerable interest in this city; and his execution this day was looked forward to with particular anxiety, especially from the novelty of the place of execution, and the rumour of an intended rescue. The execution took place at the west-end of St. Giles's church near to the site of the Old Gaol, on a temporary scaffold, composed of the materials of the gibbet used in the execution of the boys concerned in the riots on the 1st of January, 1813; and the preparations for, and erection of which, kept a crowd daily collected around the spot the whole of Monday and Tuesday, and to the time of execution this day; at that time the crowd was immense, the whole of the Lawn-market being impassable.

When the culprit appeared upon the scaffold, at about 10 minutes before 3 p. m. the press was excessive; and he seemed to possess a confidence, from the manner in which he eyed the surrounding multitude, that he had some friends among them. After spending a few minutes in devotion, in which he was assisted by the Rev. Mr. Tait, he ascended the platform, and dropping the signal, in a few moments he was turned off. But here his execution did not end; whether, from the negligence of the executioner, or from some other cause at present unknown, he was kept on his tip-toes for a few minutes. His situation being perceived, a person from among the crowd jumped upon the scaffold, and cut the rope, immediately making his escape. The magistrates and guard, together with the police attending the execution, were then hailed by showers of stones, and the scaffold was taken possession of by the mob, amid loud and repeated huzzas, and the body attempted to be carried off. In this the crowd succeeded as far as to bring him (still alive) down the Luckenbooths to nearly opposite the police-office door, when he was seized by a numerous body of the officers and men, and carried into the office, where he was kept till a detachment of the 88th regiment was brought from the Castle, who cleared the streets, and at a quarter before four o'clock the poor wretch was carried from the office by four men, and instantly appended to the gibbet.

At this time he was manifestly much exhausted, but he suffered many convulsive pangs before he expired; and what rendered this last scene truly horrific was, that in hoisting him up to the gallows, his face was left wholly uncovered, and it was not till some moments after he had been finally turned off that a handkerchief was throw over his face. The whole scene was truly affecting, and brought tears from many eyes. Johnstone was a carter, and seemed to be about 24 years of age. He had been repeatedly in custody on various charges, and was only liberated a few days before he committed the robbery for which he suffered.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

On Wednesday, pursuant to a sentence of the High Court of Justiciary, *Robert Johnstone* was executed on a platform erected at the west end of the New North Church, in front of the New County Hall Lawn-marked, for the robbery of Mr. John Charles, candle-maker, on the morning of the 25th of October last, near St. Patrick's-square. The unfortunate culprit was brought from the Lock-up-house to the place of execution about 20 minutes before three o'clock, attended by two of the magistrates, the Rev. Mr. Tait of the College Church, and Mr. Porteous, Chaplain of the Gaol, several city officers, and the public executioner. After spending some time in prayer with the Clergymen, Johnstone mounted the platform with alacrity, looked boldly round him, and having assisted the hangman in adjusting the rope, &c, he gave the fatal signal, and the drop fell. A painful and disgraceful scene immediately ensued. The rope was observed to be too long for the fall of the drop, and the unfortunate culprit rested with his toes upon the platform. Wrights were immediately employed in cutting away the platform, in order that the sufferer might, as speedily as possible, be relieved, but before this could be accomplished a loud shout of horror, with cries of "murder," burst from the immense multitude assembled, and instantly a shower of stones thrown by persons in the crowd compelled the Magistrates, peace-officers, and workmen, to abandon their stations, and no one but the criminal remained upon the scaffold; the Magistrates, Clergymen, &c. being under the necessity of retiring into the porch of the Tolbooth church, adjacent to the Writers-library; and from thence, through the aile of the High-church into the Police-Office. Another cry of "Cut him down—he is alive," succeeded, and a person, genteelly dressed, sprung upon the platform, cut the rope and the culprit fell down in a reclining position upon the scaffold, after having hung about 5 minutes.

A disgraceful scene of outrage and riot ensued. A number of the crowd broke through the railing, and took possession of the platform, where they lifted up Johnstone, took the ropes from his neck and arms, and the cap from off his face, which they threw among the multitude below; they then loosened a part of his clothes, and finding him alive, deliberately carried him off towards the High-street; while another party tore the coffin prepared for the criminal to pieces, and threw the fragments against the windows of the church, [illegible] which, however, was found too strong for them to accomplish their object. A Lieutenant of Police was severely cut on the head with a stone: about ten of the officers were more or less hurt by the mob; and the executioner, who was for some time in their hands, suffered severely. In the mean time the police-officers rallied in augmented force, and retook the criminal from the mob at the head of Advocates' Close, carieing him into the Police-office adjacent, where he was immediately attended by the surgeon belonging to the establishment, and bled in both arms and in the temporal vein, by which the half-suspended animation was restored; but the unfortunate man did not utter a word.

Bailie Patison now, attended by the superintendent of police, proceeded to the Castle, from whence they soon returned with a strong military guard of the 88th, or Connaught Rangers, and dispossessed the mob of the platform. After fully three quarters of an hour had elapsed, the criminal was again brought forth, home by six men; and, while the executioner was preparing a new rope, the Lord Provost went round the place in front of the crowd, whom he exhorted to peaceable conduct, lamenting the unfortunate occurrence which had taken place, but observing that he Magistrates had a paintful duty imposed upon them, which they were bound, under any circumstances, to fulfil. The rope having been again adjusted, Johnstone was suspended a second time; but on this occasion also the executioner performed his office in such a bunging manner, that the body had to be raised up, while the rope was shortened by turning it several times round the hook.

Another shout of "murder," and, "shame," broke from the coowd; but the place was now well guarded with soldiers, and fortunately no further outrage was attempted. Johnstone was observed to strugle very much; but his sufferings were at an end in a few minutes. The soldiers, who behaved throughout with the utmost propriety, remained on the spot till the body was cutdown; and, as it was then about dusk, the crowd gradually dispersed.

Johnstone was a strong, stout, good-looking man, between 20 and 30 years of age, and we understand had conducted himself with much propriety during the early part of his life; but of late years he had given himself up to bad company, which brought on those evil habits that hastened his untimely end. During his confinement he behaved in such a manner as became his melancholy situation, and always acknowledged the justice of the sentence by which he was condemned to suffer. He was perfectly resigned to meet his fate; which feeling he expressed at the very moment of carrying the sentence into execution by declining any assistence in asscending the scaffold, and walking with a calm and steady step.

His father and mother are decent people, who keep a shop in the Grass-market. They visited their unhappy son for the last time on Tuesday, when he expressed himself fully resigned to his fate. The mother has since then been in a state almost bordering on distraction; and her feelings may be better judged of than described, when some part of the crowd on Wednesday ran off and informed her that her son had been rescued and escaped.

We have much pleasure in contradicting the report which appeared in a paper of yesterday, that the Rev. Mr. Porteous had been seriously hurt. He did not we have his own authority to say, receive the slightest injury.

We understand the Magistrates have dismissed the executioner.

It was imagined by many that the sentence must take place before 4 o'clock; but this is a mistake. The last remarkable execution in which any disturbance took place in this city, was that of Sergeant-Major John Young, of the 4th Foot, convicted of forgery. This unhappy man took it into his head, that if he could protract the execution till after four o'clock, he would be free. Accordingly, when the Magistrates came to the prison to demand him, he barricaded the door of his room in such a manner, that no entrance could be obtained. The Magistrates, however, were determined to do their duty. They ordered the floor of the room above to be lifted, so as to admit a man. Six of the most resolute of the City Guard dropped down upon Young: the first was knocked down, but the criminal was secured by the others, carried to the Grass-market, and was executed there at six o'clock at night. This took place on the 10th of December, 1718.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

EDINBURGH, December 13, 1818.

We have this day to record one of the most discracefull scenes that ever took place in this city.

The unfortunate man was convicted and sentenced to die for robbing Mr. Charles, candlemaker: his two accomplices, Galloway and Lee, were senteneed, the former to fourteen, and the latter to seven years' transportation.

Day-light yesterday exhibited the new apparatus for the melancoly catastrophe. The place fixed upon was before the uppermost window on the west side of the New North Church, a few yards from the High-street. Numerous groups of people continued to assemble about the fatal spot to examine the dreadful preparation, and as the hour approached the crowd was very great.

The unhappy criminal walked from the Lock-up-house to the scaffold, which he ascended with a firm step, at 20 minutes before 3 o'clock. After spending a quarter of an hour in prayer, he shook hands with the reverend gentlemen who attended him, and mounted the platform with fortitude.

The executioner occupying a longer time in adjusting the rope than appeared to a great part of the spectators to be necessary, much disapprobation was expressed: the platform sunk about a minute before three. Unfortunately the rope was too long, or the height from the scaffold to the beam from which the sufferer was suspeuded insufficient; in consequence of one or other of these causes, or both, his toes rested on the floor of the scaffold. At that moment a policeman in front, resisting the encroachment of the crowd, pushed one with his baton, who cried out "*murder!*" It is probable those at a distance imagined the exclamation to be occasioned by the pitiable situetion of Johnstone, and therefore joined in it. Stones began to fly towards the scaffold (of which, unluckily, the state of the ground afforded an ample supply), and the Magistrates and their attendants were compelled to make a precipitate retreat. It was well for the executioner that he escaped at the same time, for at snch a moment the consequences to him must have been fatal. The mob continued to throw stones, some of which struck the unhappy object of punishment, and others the church windows. At five minutes past 3 a person very deliberately stepped from the crowd on the High-street, leaped on the scaffold with a knife ready open, distinguishable from its brightness (or, as we have been informed, a surgical instrument taken from a case on the instant), cut the rope, and with seeming unconcern returned to the crowd. The body fell with the head to the front of the scaffold, a sight harrowing to the feelings of all possessed of the least sensibility.

Missiles still continued to fly, chiefly directed against the windows of the church, almost every pane of which was destroyed. One large stone struck the inanimate head of Johnstone a heavy blow. A lame person, with a crutch, next climbed the scaffold, and then a general rush took place. The body was raised up, and the rope unloosed, with which the lame man exultingly descended; the cap was taken off, and thrown among the crowd—at the same moment a cheer was given by those around the body, meaning is is supposed, to announce that life remained, which was received by loud clapping. The coffin, light in its materials, was thrown among the crowd, and in less than a minute broken to atoms. The body was then borne off in the direction of the Lawn market; Baillie Patison, who was proceeding to the Castle, protected by a strong body of the police, to abtoin the aid of the military force, caused the bearers of the body to change their course, and they wheeled about and arrived almost unpercived on the opposite side of the street to the Police-office, evidently without knowing what to do with it; here, on being attacked by the police-officers, they dropped the body, divested of clothes from the waist upwards in the process of carrying, (the most appalling sight of the whole), which was then taken into the Police-office.

A detachment of the 88th regiment arrived soon after, followed by another headed by Major Graham, which were posted across the Lawnmarket at the well, and in a similar, manner from the High Church to the Exchange.

Various reports were current about the state of the unfortunate man as to his re-animation; however, he was again carried to the drop, and at five minutes before 4 o'clock was launched into eternity. The military remained until the whole apparatus was removed, and we are happy to state no further disturbance took place. The shops in the neighbourhood were closed on the first disposition to riot, and many of them were not re-opened that night.

We have not heard that any persons were seriously injured; but many inconsiderate women, with children in their arms, were thrown down and trampled on.

No appearance of preconcerted riot was visible; on the contrary, it arose, we believe, from the untoward circumstances of the instant.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

January 21st.

Many new Members, took the usual oaths and their seats,,

The General Orders at the commencement of a New Parliament were afterwards read and received.

The Bill respecting Clandestine Outlawry was *pro form* read the first and second time.

Particular days were appointed for the sitting of certain Committees, especially that concerning the Privileges of the House.

The Speaker, on his return from the House of Lords, whither the Right Honourable Gentleman and the House of Commons had been summoned by a Message through the medium of the Black Rod, intimated from the Chair, that he & such Members as were present at the time, had repaired to the House of Peers, where they witnessed the Opening of the New Parliament by Commission, and heard the Royal Speech, of which, to prevent mistakes, he had procurred a copy. Mr. Speaker then read it distiuctly to the House.—*(For which see our Report of the proceedings in the Lords.*

Mr. Brownlow rose. He said that he shonld present himself to their notice on this occasion for the purpose of moving the Address of Thanks. He commenced by saying, that he should stand before the House under circumstances of peculiar diffidence and embarrasment, did he not most sanguinely hope, that however inadequate his efforts might prove to engage the attention of the House, the same unanimous sentiments may be found to pervade his Majesty's Commons—*(Hear, hear)*—those of pride and satisfaction in their country's calm and peaceful joy, and of their becoming duty and attachment to that presiding wisdom and Royal Authority, from whence had proceeded the gracious Speech they had now heard delivered to them by the Lords Commissioners—so expressive of his Royal Highness's paternal regard for the welfare and happiness of his people. With regard to the melancholy events with which the Speech had commenced there can be but one opinion—for who that is an admirer of the virtues and excellencies of human nature, but must sympathize in the continued indisposition of our revered Monarch?—*(Hear, hear)*—While, at the same time, Mr. Brownlow trusted the House would not be merely

guided by form, irresistibly worked on by feelings of affectionate regret, to condole with his Royal Highness on the severe loss he has sustained in the death of her late Majesty. Surely if weight can attach to the descending influence of Royalty on the morals and happiness of Society, in the Queen whose loss we deplore has disappeared an invaluable example of strict and unerring decorum! In love and mutual honour, joined to her Royal Consort for a long course of years, his joy and solace, and the faithful guardian of his person; promoting the interests of strict morality and religion, and in the true spiri of a Christian, possessed of an active but secret principle of benevolence, that always led her to the alleviation of sorrow, denying to misery nothing but her name—(*Hear, hear*).—It his however, gratifying for them to consider, and may it engage to his Royal Highness, in a still increased degree, the hearts and ffections of all his subjects, that the close of a life so honourably passed, was soothed by his most anxious and unremitting attention;—(*Hear, hear*)—and this strict observance of filial duty must, in another sense, be most satisfactory to Parliament, as it affords the best pledge that every measure suitable to the dignity and consequence of the object, and consistent with economy, will be adopted, for the ca e and maintenance of the person of his Royal Highness's rather—(*Hear, hea*).—Turning away from these distressing events, sources of congratulation may be found, both in our Foreign Connexions, as lately confirmed abr ad, and the internal prosperity of our own country. And, first, with regard to the Congress whose deliberations have led to the evacuation of the French territory. If that august Assembly had taken place for the purposes of individual interest or ambition, or for any other end than the promotion of the general peace, he would have predicted to such a confederacy—disunion and discomfiture. But what has been the object of this happy concord of nations, at which his Majesty's Ministers bore so distinguished a part, may be seen by the Papers ordered to be laid before the House. The most striking result of this mighty assemblage has been, a serious investigation of the policy of the measure—to take the earliest opportunity of restoring to a great and powerful people that weight in the scale of nations, of which they had, for their own and for the general safety of Europe, been for some time deprived; and which sad necessity, as the consequence of revolutionary excess, had subverted the obnoxious principles, by so happily replacing on the Throne one of the natural race of their Kings. This France, by the most honourable and scrupulous adherence to her engagements, and by the success that has hitherto attended the efforts of his most Christian Majesty towards the consolidati n of his Government, has rendered precautionary measures no longer necessary on the part of the Allied Powers. France therefore now rests once more on its own means for support. To our own shores have been given back our distinguished heroes!—(*Hear, hear*)—equally moderate and dignified in the tr ing hour of fortune, as irresistible in danger!—(*Hear, hear, hear*)—It was not for him (Mr. Brownlow to attempt to enter into the various political arrangements of these Conferences; but so strongly did they display all the characteristics of peace, and so fully did they evince the spirit of the Allied Powers to establish and preserve such relations among themselves, as might tend to the harmony of the civilized world, and so far advance the march of National liberty, as cannot but gratify his Royal Highness, that the result of his measures in this quarter of the globe, will meet with the cordial approbation of his Majesty's faithful Commons—(*Hear*)— Mr. Brownlow then called their attention to the success of his Majesty's Arms in the East Indies. To all who took into their consideration the wealth and importance of our undisturbed possessions in the East—to all who consider the great intricacy and comprehensive nature of its affairs—it must be a source of peculiar congratulation to be assured, that our operation in that quarter of the globe have been as decisive as they were well matured and quickly executed. The total supression of the Pindarries, and of the restless intrigues of their perfidious supporters, the Mahratta Powers, are the happy results of one short campaign. But such events we may always anticipate, with justice warring on our side. To the character of the British troops employed, and to the good conduct and wise administration of the able Governor-General, the most unequivocal testimony has been borne, at the close, and on the arena, of the campaign; although at the date of the documents to which he alluded there might have existed some protracted contest, subsequent intelligence announces the total cessation of those hostilities that had been forced on us by constant predatory attacks on our adjacent dominions. And under this auspicious administration of affairs, Bajee Bow, of a restless and intriguing spirit, disturbing the general tranquility, has paid the penalty of his unprovoked aggressions, and is the prisoner of war of his Royal Highness's Governor in India. From East to West a kind Providence seems to favour the efforts of his Majesty's Ministers for the good and prosperity of these realms. The result of his Royal Highness's negociating with the United States, is equally favourable with the success of his Arms. By previous Treaty, the Commercial Convention between this Country and the United States would expire in the course of a few months; but there was considerable pleasure in ascertaining, that the same arrangements which had already proved so beneficial to the wealth and industry of this country had been renewed; and that tho e regulations are viewed with the greatest satisfaction, and promise permanent duration; for we have acted on this liberal policy, that, in contributing to the union and properity of America, we but i crease our own Commerce, and open new resources of wealth to the trading and manufacturing interest of this kingdom—(*Hear, hear, hear,*)—But there was no occasion to wander so far and so long from home in search of the flattering picture of national prosperity; for he believed every man who now honoured him with his attention would allow, that never was the measure of joy more full, nor peace better confirmed, them that now experienced through every part of the United Kingdoms. There never was a period at which all branches of the different manufactures of the country were more universally employed or received a fuller or more comfortable remuneration for their labour. A revived and enterprising spirit exists in all our sea-port towns and national credit never stood higher than under the care of those to whom the present charge is entrusted. He was far from pressing the dangerous principle, that a country's recourses must increase indefinitely in proportion to the demands made on its exertions; for the greatest affluence may be drained [illegible] exertions exhausted: but it is surely the purest sources of congratulation, that after an unexampled contest of 23 years duration, and the more trying crisis of a state of peace, in which the greater part of the people were forced to seek for new employment. the most gratifying and unanswerable proof of the elasticity and resources of the country should be given by the increase of the revenue in all its most important branches—(*Hear, hear. hear.*) This great and financial prosperity was, however, naturally to be anticipated, as the consequence of that system of economy and retrenchment so quickly established, and steadily pursued, after our extensive career of glory, on the reduction of the Army and Navy, and the other war establishments of the country, in every respect ss extensively as was consistent with domestic security, or the military occupation of our colonies—(*Hear, hear.*)—Mr. Brownlow then stated, that he had now attempted to give an outline of the political bearings and state of the country.—The picture stood thus:—Abroad; we have an unexampled concord of nations bound together by the most holy ties of alliance; by their duties towards God and the people whom they govern—at home, peace, affluence and prosperity;—and, above all other blessings, minds and dispositions calculated to enjoy them—(*Hear, hear.*)—Such is the happy country, which by the elective trust, lately restored to the nation, and exercised on us, comes under our charge. May we jealously watch over the laws of the land—may we honestly & impartially support every part of the Constitution, & apply ourselves in harmony and union to perpetuate the blessings we enjoy!—(*Hear, hear.*—Having now trespassed a long time on the patience of the House—(*Hear, hear.*)—he proceeded humbly to offer for the consideration of the House the Address of Thanks, which was merely an echo of the Speech.

Mr. Wm. Pell—In recording the Address, which had been proposed with so much ability by the Honourable Member who has just sat down, I cannot but feel how absolutely necessary it is for me to put in my claim to the indulgence of the House, and express a hope that its liberlality will be extended to one who stands so much in need of it. Many of the observations it was my intention to make, having very naturally been anticipated by the Honourable Mover of the Address, I fear I run an additional risk of wearying the patience of the House by descanting on subjects which have already been noticed so much at large. I am, however, somewhat sustained by a belief that the Address I propose to second is not of a nature calculated to call forth opposition or objection, but that it will experience the cordial support and sincere approbation of every Member in the House; for as there can exist but one opinion as to the propriety of offering our condolence to the Prince Regent on those lamentable circumstances noticed in the Speech from the Throne, so there can exist but one wish as to the unanimity with which that offering should be conveyed to his Royal Highness. The afflicted state of his Majesty becomes every successive year a subject of additional and still deeper regret; as the continuance of that affliction must have diminished in the minds of the most sanguine the hopes they had entertained as to the probability of his Majesty's recovery. Another cause of the deepest National grief presents itself in the lamented death of the Queen; and wi nessing, as we do, a disposition on the part of every class of society to sympathize with the Prince Regent ou the misfortune which he and the country have sustained in the loss of that Ro al Personage, whose life was exercised in the discharge of every public and private duty, the Representattves of the people will of course be anxious to seize the very first opportunity of expressing their sense of the general misfortune, and their desire to participate in the general sorrow, It would be idle and presumptuous in me to dwell upon the many excellencies which adorned the character of her late Majesty—inasmuch as these excellencies are so universally acknowledged; and I am perfectly sensible of may own incompetency to do them justice, were I to make the attempt. It having become necessary that some new arrangements should be s eedily, adopted, with respect to the custody of his Majesty's sacred person, such arrangements have been recommended to our consideration in the Speech from the Throne. Future opportunities will be afforded for a discussion of them. We are now merely asked to pledge ourselves to the consideration of the subject. It is a pleasing reflection that so many other topics would afford an occasion to mingle our congratulations with car expressions of condolence—(*Hear, hear*). Whatever difference of opinion may have existed, as to the means by which events have been accompanied, or as to the events which have lately occured to effect the circumstances of other countries, yet all must in candour admit that the prosperous state and future prospects of the country form the most ample grounds for exultation; for, whether we compare ourselves to other States, or, according to the fairer criterion, compare our situation at the present day with the si uation of the country at other periods of our history, the result of that comparison must be in every respect highly satisfactory. If we look, for instance, to the commencement of the last Parliament, the country had to contend with the greatest difficulties. We saw ourselves engaged in an ardous and eventful struggle, waiting with unspeakable anxiety every arrival from the theatre of war; and, though every arrival brought with it the tidings of success, yet were tho e tidings accompanied by others which could not fail to produce much private misery throughout the nation, and much anxiety as to the future contingencies of war. During the course of that Parliament, this country had to undergo severe p ivations, resulting from the inclemencies of the season. At a very late period of that Parliament, a spirit of outrage and disaffection manifested itself in the country, which I am willing to attribute rather to the pressure of the times, than to any general disposition on the part of the people to undervalue the blessings of the Constitution under which they live. We have now to boast of peace abroad and tranquillity at home. We see our revenue increasing, and those branches of commerce which had suffered during the war, reviving and flourishing, under the free intercourse which peace affords. How gratifying to reflect, that after passing the severe contest, though which we have so triumphantly passed, nothing has occured to tarnish a single laurel we have gained, or to bring discredit on our fair character!—Let us here not refuse to do justice to that illustrious Individual, to whom this country still owes so great a debt of gratitude, to him who for all his achievements, may put forth his claim to future fame, not more on the grounds of his great military character as a conqueror, than on his moderation in the day of conquest. How splendid a compliment was paid to his country—how splendid a compliment was paid to our great Commander, on his being selected to the command of the combined armies on the Continent; to the command of the troops of nations who have brought so much larger forces into the field than ever we could boast; and those troops too commanded by the most skilful and experienced Generals; yet all concur in entrusting the chief command, not to that General who had distinguished himself for the magnitude of the armies he led to victory, but for the magnitude of the victories he gained! How fully has he justified the wisdom of that choice by the ability and moderation with which he executed the difficult and delicate task assigned to him! Happily for Europe, the necessity of these precautionary measures no longer exists. What can be a greater field of congratulation than to find the internal state of France such as to enable the Combined Powers to withdraw their forces from its frontiers? What can be more gratifying than to find that nation, after fulfilling, with the most honourable punctuality, all its engagements, restored to its proper station in the scale of nations, and invited to unite its Councils to those of the other European Powers assembled together in the confidence of friendship, not regarding each other with the jealousy of rivals, but acting, on liberal and enlightened principles, and consulting together for the consolidation of the General Peace? In this situation of France, we have particular cause for joy, as experience of the last 30 years has shewn us how much this country is interested in every thing which can affect the order and disorder of that neighbouring States. We see with pleasure the affairs of that country, after being disturbed by the troubled waves of so many revolutions, gradually subsiding into a calm; and, though some agitation may still exist, let us hope that it arises more from the conflict of honest though varying opinions under a free Government, than that it is to be considered as any indication of future storms. Let us hope that a country which has so sensibly felt thr evils of so many revolutions, will become sensibly alive to the advantages to be derived from a limited and Constitutional Monarchy.—And seeing a disposition arising on the part of other nations to assimilate their forms of government to that of [illegible] fashion themselves on our model, and willing to take the benefits of that constitution, the peculiar advantages of which have been so fully demonstrated, the more unwilling should we be to hazard the loss of the solid and substantial blessings we enjoy, by listening for a moment to the absurd and impracticable schemes of wild speculation and fancied improvement; for dearly as we have paid for the proof, yet the most satisfactory proof has been afforded that there are no difficulties too great to be overcome by the resources ef this country. For not in Europe only have formidable difficulties yielded te the superiority of British skill and valour; in India the same system has been maintained—the same justice is done to our national character, and the same credit due to our moderation in the exercise of the rights of conquest. There we have seen a war undertaken, not for the gratification of ambition, not for the expansion of territory and possessions, but for the punishment of aggression, and to afford protection to the peaceable from future outrage and oppression. The consequences of that war have been, that security and comfort have been established, where terror and misery before existed. In looking to our present relations with America, let us hope that the commercial arrangements with that country are such as will prove highly satisfactory to both countries, from being established on the soundest basis—that of reciprocal advantage. And now, having taken a review of the prosperous state of our affairs, and seeing the numerous blessings we enjoy, it will be our duty to endeavour to give a permenency to those various blessings: and, as in times of peace Parliament has an opportunity of affording a more undivided attention to domestic circumstance, let it be our concern to improve those circumstances, by promoting the industry aad increasing the comforts of the people; and as they have heavily experienced the consequences of war, so may they now sensibly feel the advantages of peace. But Sir, I fear that I have very indiscreetly abused the liberty which has been granted me. I shall therefore conclude with seconding the Address; in which, it appears to me, that every Member in the House may acquiesce, w[illegible]ever be his political views, without any impeachment of his character for consistency, or [illegible]

out pledging himself at all as to the support of future measures.

Mr. Macdonald was disposed to allow the Address to pass unopposed as a matter of courtesy, but without any prejudice to any difference of opinion which might arise in future discussions. Among the reasons on which the Honourable Mover had founded his call for unanimity, there was one on which but one sentiment could be entertained, for all would unite in deep condolence for the loss which his Royal Highness and the country had experienced. Upon other subjects, however, he should not think himself bound to withhold some observations. And in fact, the ex ravagant and extraordinary view which had been taken of our present situation might justify remarks of a more extensive nature than those which he intended to make. He should be happy if he could join in all the grounds of congratulation which had been adduced. He sincerely rejoiced that a military reduction had taken place, greater than that which had been anticipated before our army had returned from France.—(*Hear hear.*)—But any Minister who would have maintained for a minute such a force besides our regular establishment would have deserved impeachment.—(*Hear hear hear.*)—On this point he conceded to his Majesty's Ministers what portion of merit was their due. He would have been glad, at the same time, had the Speech mentioned other reductions as actual or contemplated; particularly in the collection of the public revenue, which now cost four millions annually, half the income of the country at the accession of the House of Brunswick. In the branch of Stamps there had been a tremendous increase, and no one could be ignorant of the amount of the distributors and distributorships of Stamps in every town. He was aware that reformations of the kind he had in view were best in the hands of Ministers; but if they had not spirit to carry them into effect, they became the concern of the House. And how could they be entrusted to men who had done nothing to satisfy the national desire for retrenchment until after the alternative was put to them, "do this, or go?" It was then only that they had done it (*Hear hear.*) Those Honourable Gentlemen had not been satisfied with the last Parliament; let them now try what they could do with the new—that House must, and he was persuaded, would do their duty.—(*Hear Hear.*) The people would hail with unmingled satisfaction and exultation every symptom of improvement, provided they had better security then the past to look to. At a time when they laboured under an overpowering weight of taxation, what prospect did the Chancellor of the Exchequer hold out of removing the heavest taxes? He relied on the stability of the resources of the country. But it was known that trade was subject to revulsions: we had already experienced the evil of such a revulsion: and the present revenue, notwithstanding its augmentation, still fell short of that of 1803. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer took the produce of the present year as a specimen of the future progress of the revenue, he might be deceived. If his expectations were realized, it must be recollected that such an increase of demand must absorb a fresh portion of our population in manufacturing pursuits—an evil which, in a moral point of view, was one of no small magnitude When he looked at the condition of the people at the legitimation of paupers amongst us, and at the misery subsisting in this country, he could not feel much disposition to join in those mutual felicitations to which he had been invited. When he saw that out of a Sinking Fund of 15 millions, only three were applicable to the public service, he could not find that there was much matter for exultation. How would the country be prepared for any future war? He did not mean a war of aggression, but one of strict necessity; whether we were attacked and invaded by the rancour of those we had conquered, the ingratitude of those we had saved, or the just indignation of the many nations which our false policy had disgusted. But the House were desired to repose faith in the duration of Treaties, and the intimate union which existed among the European Powers. In those he could place but little confidence, and the last expression was too amatory to meet his English ideas. He was convinced that the best security for the permanent peace of England consisted in a steady, honest, and conciliatory administration of her resources, and a system of strict justice towards the people of other countries, whether powerful or weak. He then lamented the indifference which seemed to prevail respecting the continuance of the Slave Trade, though so formally denounced by those high professors of Christianity, the Allied Powers.—France was a Member of that Treaty, but under the rule of his Most Christain Majesty, after all the sacrifices which we had made for his restoration, we had not been able to obtain the sanction of the Court of Louis XVIII. to a measure, to which other countries, nay, the King of Spain. Ferdinana himself, had been brought, he would not say bought, to accede. Would not Russia, who had succeeded to that influence in Europe which once was England's have prevailed over Louis XVIII. though we could not? France could not think it possible that an act of perfect reciprocity should exist or that the evasion of a municipal law should not be connived at. As long as France opposed the total abolition of that infernal trade, it would continue to thrive as it now did. He thought it not a little extraordinary, that the Speech should have been silent on so important a subject. Neither did it contain any notification that the Act had been put in force, which directed an inquiry into the Abuses of Charities. He spoke of that which the Nation desired, not of that which the Ministers had conceded. He should say nothing of that Act and of its mutilations, as his Honourable and Learned Friend on the bench below (Mr. Brougham) would probably take up the subject himself. But he should contend that it would have been better had Ministers succeeded in putting down all inquiry together, than for them to have issued the present lame and impotent Commission. One thing was wanted, essential to public confidence; the Commissioners should have been appointed by that House; but they were nominated by the Secretary of State. He by no means intended to make an observation which might seem to imply censure on the individuals who composed the Commission. There were names amongs them of the highest r spectability—"Your's Sir, (addressing the Speaker), and that of Sir William Grant—names which would do high honour to any Commission"—(*Cheers, and cries of hear, hear, hear*).—He had no doubt that all the other Members were honourable men, but it happened that in principles and opinions, they were directly hostile to the inquiry—(*Hear, hear.*)—The name of the [illegible] (*Hear, hear.*)—Granting that his Hon. and Learned Friend, in the present pursuit of his measure, had been as over-zealous and enthusiastic as his adversaries had proved against him, yet by the omission of his name, his Majesty's Ministers had left it to be said, as it was now said far and wide, that they fear the man who had talents, and was in earnest—(*Hear, hear.*)—He had little satisfaction in urging grounds of opposition to the Address, but he could not agree with its tender assurances. Was the boasted confidence in his Majesty's Ministers justified by the extraordinary results of the late Election? How came it then that there was so decided an alienation from the Administration in most, and in some entire classes? Because the people had recollection and experience. Because they had seen the most important concerns of the empire left to chance or abandoned, and measures of the greatest moment neither effectually supported, nor manfully opposed. Was the Bank Paper system to be continued? Were not Ministers themselves so opposed in principles and opinions on that subject, that they could come to nothing conclusive? Had they yet done any thing to amend the Poor Laws, that ruinous system which was fast sapping the morals of the people? No; it was not in their line to concur in any plan proposed, and if it was, they could not afford to risk any thing to give it effect.—When that great lawyer, whose loss the country would never cease to feel, and whose life had been so full of activity and utility, when Sir S. Romilly, whose name would never be uttered without reverance in every quarter of the globe, brought forward his limited measure, some of the Members of Government absented themselves, or gave it hollow support, to be counteracted by another division the next day—(*hear hear.*) What had been their conduct respecting the Catholic question? One of interest to the whole Empire, though of indifference to its administrators, who seemed to have pledged themselves neither to discuss the matter in Council, nor to give the Prince their advice, and the Legislature their aid. How had they acted with respect to Petitions?—(*hear, hear, hear.*) When some respecting the life and death of individuals were placed into their hands, had they not most strangely asserted that it was useless, nugatory, to submit them to his Royal Highness?—(*hear, hear, hear.*) Had they not thus curtailed him of the noblest, the best, and the most divine prerogative of the Crown, the exercise of the Royal mercy?—(*hear, hear, hear.*) When had the present Ministers upheld the true dignity of the Crown? Not surely when they endeavoured to obtain from Parliament, for branches of the Royal Family, grants which Parliament indignantly threw back in their teeth, after a discussion calculated to lower those branches of the Royal Family in the public esteem. Such Ministers could not refrain, on the appearance of a partial disorder in the country, arising (as was admitted by the Honourable Mover of the Address) from temporary causes, to rush to the last and most dangerous expedients, complaining that the existing laws under our free Constitution, were inadequate to the repression of disturbances which eventually, however, they proved sufficient, both to repress and to punish. It was well known that the power and authority of laws partly consisted in the respect felt for those by whom they were administered. How could any respect attend no respect for one another?—(*Hear, hear, hear.*) They might continue to cry "wolf," they might resort to violence and rigour; they might suspend the constitution at [illegible] of the subject; they might themselves violate the law by turning libellers; they might introduce a foreign police into the country, but the end of all would be that they would recruit the ranks of their enemies and insure their own destruction, after they had by their measures thrown odium on the Prince they served, and left the Crown almost without support. The Honourable Mover of the Address, therefore, must not be astonished if he found that a considerable portion of the House could not see in his recipe of union and harmony any thing but a general prostration at the shrine of unworthy Ministers. God knew the course which the present Parliament would pursue in their deliberations and decisions. That which was clearly marked out for them was neither to truckle to power on the one hand, nor to yield to clamour on the other, but steadily to follow that path which in their conscience they believed to be prescribed by their public duty. He would trouble the House no further, and must apologize for having so long detained them.—(*Hear.*)

Mr. Sinclair, after the able exposition of the Honourable Mover and Seconder, should only briefly state, that he entirely approved of the Address. Whilst in gave credit to the temper and moderation of Ministers, it left the great questions respecting our home and foreign policy open to future discussions. All topics which could excite a difference of opinion, seemed to have been most studiously avoided. His Honourable Relation, however (Mr. Macdonald) had not kept that forbearance which might have been expected. There was not one measure on which he had not proceeded to arraign his Majesty's Ministers, and his only surprize was, that he had not embodied his opinions into an Amendment (*Hear, hear,*) especially after the triumphant description which he had given of the results of the late elections—results which had been so boastfully proclaimed throughout the land, and which, it was natural to think, would have led to an immediate trial of strength. From such a trial, however, he had shrunk; but he had discussed a number of topics, each of which was of sufficient importance in itself to deserve the whole attention of the House of Commons.—(*Shout of Hear, hear, hear.*) He was so conscious of his own inability to follow his [illegible] relation through all his statements. Neither did he [illegible] entirely disagree with all he had said—(*Hear, hear*)—as to wish to combat him on every point.—It was but fair for some Members to keep aloof from all party influence, and to presume to decide for themselves. Hon. Members must be aware that the eyes of their constituents were fixed with scrutinising anxiety on all they did. While some thought Ministers ought to be removed, others wished them to be supported; and it was the part of independent men sometimes to support, and sometimes to oppose measures, according as their nature required it; to be rather disposed to approve than to censure, and to controul, than to embarrass.—(*Hear, hear.*)—Many writers who supported the opinions of the Hon. Gentlemen opposite, maintained that the great and sole object of Parliament should be to expel Ministers from office, and that every proposition proceeding from them ought to be opposed. The Members who presumed to follow their own judgment with respect to the measures of the Government were branded as useless or dishonest, and all the Members of the House were called upon to prove their integrity by the most inveterate opposition.—(*Hear, hear, hear.*) Was not this inviting, to make no allowance for the difficulties attendant on the situation of Ministers?—Instead of excusing their errors, was it not disregarding their services, and changing the old constitutional maxim that the *King can do no wrong*, into a new one, *that Ministers can do no right*. He lamented that the Press should instil such principles, tending to excite the feelings of the lower orders against the King and the Constitution, and should more particularly so degrade itself on the day universally set apart for religious prayer and meditation. His Honourable Friend had talked of the unpopularity of the Government, and he must confess that there was some truth in it—(*hear, hear.*) But whence did that unpopularity proceed? From the mention of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus, which had been used by Candidates to excite against Ministers all the odium of popular resentment. He concluded by restating, that although disposed to give Government all the support which he conscientiously could bestow, he should oppose every measure which he did not consider consistent with justice and the good of his country.—(*hear, hear.*)

Mr. Clive, holding the situation which he did, could not suffer the assertion to pass uncontradicted, that his Royal Highness had been deprived by the act of any of his Majesty's Ministers, of the exercise of the high prerogative of Royal mercy. The fact was, that a Petition of the nature alluded to had been laid before the Noble Lord at the head of the Home Department, and by him forwarded to his Royal Highness at Brighton. An answer had come, leaving it to the Noble Home Secretary of State to do as he thought proper in the case. The Petition itself had twice been considered by the Cabinet and the Privy Council, and his Royal Highness had abided by their advice.

Mr. Macdonald could not, as a Member of that House, have suffered even the first day of the Session to pass without exposing what he conceived to have been a high breach of the Royal prerogative. The Under Secretary of State (Mr. Clive) had asserted, that the Petition in question was sent to Brighton, and an answer obtained. He (Mr. Macdonald) thought that when the Honourable Gentleman heard the official answer which had been made on the subject, he would allow that he had been mistaken. The Petition was signed by nine very respectable inhabitants of Liverpool, in behalf of a man under sentence of death for uttering forged notes. It was transmitted to the Right Hon. George Canning, the Member for Liverpool, by whom it was sent to the Secretary of State for the Home Department—The Honourable Gentleman then read the following correspondence;—

(COPY.)

"Richmond Park, 14th Dec. 1818, 8 o'clock.

"Sir—I have this moment received by a special messenger, your letter of this afternoon, containing the Petition of nine Bankers of the town of Liverpool, to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent praying for a respite of the three unfortunate men who are condemned to be executed to-morrow morning at the Old Bailey, for the crime of uttering forged Bank-notes.

"A similar Petition from another partner has been transmitted to his Royal Highness by me since his Royal Highness has been at Brighton; and I have been honoured by his Royal Highness authority to act in this matter on the mode most consonant to my own feelings and judgment. It would therefore be unnecessary (even if time permitted) to dispatch the present Petition to Brighton; and I am sorry to inform you that I cannot perceive any grounds upon which I can, consistently with my sense of public duty, recommend the present convicts as fit objects of the Royal Mercy—I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your most humble servant,

(Signed) SIDMOUTH.

"Right Hon. George Canning, &c. &c. &c.

(COPY.)

"London, Dec. 31, 1818.

"Sir—I lost not a moment in transmitting to the Secretary of State for the Home Department the Memorial of the Bankers of Liverpool, in behalf of the unfortunate men upon whom the sentence of the law was to be executed this morning.

"Inclosed is a copy of Lord Sidmouth's answer to my letter. I am grieved that the circumstances of the dose prayer were such as to preclude compliance with the prayer of your Memorial.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your most obedient and faithful servant.

(Signed) "G. CANNING."

"John Moss, Esq.

"P. S. I ought, perhaps, to mention to you, that your packet, by some accident, did not come to my hands till near four o'clock yesterday. The memorial was then dispatched by a special messenger to Richmond; the delay (as Lord Sidmouth's letter shows) was of no consequence, though it was very distressing that in this instance it should have occurred. But I earnestly advise you, in any case requiring immediate dispatch, in which you may wish to employ the intervention of my service with any of the Departments of State, to address the the original Memorial to the Department itself, apprising me by the same post that you have done so, and furnishing me with a copy of the paper. G. C.

—After having heard these documents, could it still be contended (said Mr. Macdonald) that a Minister had not refused to apply to the Prince Regent, in a case in which the high prerogative of mercy was concerned—(*Hear, hear*)?

Mr. Canning hoped, after what had just been stated with respect to the conduct of the Noble Secretary of State on a particular occasion, that he might be allowed to explain as to that transaction. Rising for this purpose alone, if the debate should go on, he trusted he should not be precluded from taking a part in it at a later hour. If he should think this necessary. He begged to say the Honourable Gentleman was mistaken (for he would not suppose that it was any thing but a mistake) as to the degree of discretion which had been exercised by the Noble Secretary of State on the occasion to which he had alluded. The letter he believed, was a fair transcript of one which he had received from Lord Sidmouth. If he had known the subject was likely to come under discussion, he could have brought the letter in his pocket; but he believed the copy which had been read to be perfectly correct. He would now proceed to state what were the real facts. The case of the unfortunate man in question had been brought under the consideration of the Privy Council by the Recorder's Report. It was carefully considered in full Council many days before the execution took place. On this occasion the greatest attention was paid to every thing that could be urged in favour of the unhappy man, and on the fullest deliberation, the voice of every Councillor present was honestly, but painfully given against him, and the sentence of the law was ordered to be executed.—He was selected to suffer from among many to whom mercy was that day extended. Between that day and the period at which the execution took place, many petitions were presented in behalf of the culprit. Some of these he believed, but one he knew, had been sent to Brighton, forwarded thither, if he mistook not, by the Petitioners. Though mercy was rightly called the brightest jewel of the Crown, yet the House had not to learn that this enviable prerogative was exercised by the Sovereign on the responsibility of his Advisers. He respected it, that it was on the fullest deliberation that the decision in this man's case had been taken and recorded. The discretion vested in the Secretary of State went not to the extent of enabling him to pardon. Of himself, he could not shew mercy. What had been said by Lord Sidmouth went to this effect that had any new circumstance transpired in his favour, it might then have been for him, not to determine whether he should be pardoned or not, but whether he should not be allowed a respite? The voice of Lord Sidmouth raised against the offender had been but one amongst many; and the crime imputed to his Lordship now was, that on the eve of the execution of the sentence he had been able to discover nothing to change the character of the case, and had therefore declined granting a respite to excite hopes which he knew must be frustrated when the subject should come to undergo a new inquiry.—(*Hear, hear, hear.*) Now, in the course so pursued by the Noble Secretary of State, he could not see that he had exercised any power which the Constitution did not give him, nor that he had so used the power which the Constitution did give him as to appear guilty of any disrespect towards the Crown, or of any hardness of heart, or obduracy of feelling towards the unhappy man who had been executed. To himself, as the Member for Liverpool, a Petition in favour of the offender had been

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forwarded from that town, He had been of the Council which decided for the execution of the sentence. He had given his voice against the man. It was a most painful task to perform, God knows; but, however painful, a man must discharge his duty according to his conscience. As a Member of Parliament, he had considered it his duty to transmit the Petition, when received from Liverpool, to the Secretary of State, as if he had been wholly ignorant of the merits of the case. Unfortunately it had happened that, that morning, occupied by business (not of his own, but of the public), he had not turned to the letters of the day so soon as he usually did, and in consequence of this, he had unknowingly detained the Petition some hours. He thought it fair to state this, that it might be known that though him it was for a time kept from the Secretary of State.—He was in the habit of requesting his constituents, in cases where their applications must, if at all, be attended to immediately, to send a copy of what they might have to transmit to him, and the original to the Department to which they desired to have it forwarded. Unluckily, on this occasion, doubtless from a wish to save delay, no copy was forwarded but that sent to him, and this arriving on a day when the letters usually came late—on a Monday—and on a morning when, from circumstances which had been already explained, he had not been induced to turn to the letters of the day with his usual eagerness, had caused altogether a delay of some hours, for which he was anxious that no one should be held responsible but himself. He hoped he might be excused for defending the Noble Secretary of State from a charge which would go to the heart of any man, and which whatever opinion might be abroad ro the contrary, he was sure would most deeply affect the Noble Lord against whom it had been urged.

Sir HENRY PARNELL complained that the Speech took no notice of the Roman Catholics of Ireland. He observed, it must be matter of surprise that no fewer than seven of his Majesty's Ministers professed to be friendly to Catholic Emancipation. He could not reconcile their conduct, as Ministers and Members of Parliament, with political honesty. Till the Catholic Question was finally settled, there could be no remedy for the evils of Ireland. The present was a fit time for the adjustment of their claims, and he was sure the Catholic Body was prepared to come before Parliament in a spirit of moderation, and to yield all security that could reasonably be demanded. The question was one which ought not to remain undecided, as the disqualifying of so many millions of fellow subjects, without some good and sufficient reasons were shewn for it, became an act of flagrant injustice, S anding here the representative of a very respectable body of Catholics, he felt it to be his duty to protest against the conduct of Government, in postponing the adjustment of these important claims from Session to Session as they had done for many years.

Mr. Tierney did not rise to oppose the Address. If he had, had the disposition to do so, after the very able speech which had been made by his Honourable Friend behind him, he should feel that it would be worse than presumption in him to make the attempt. He only rose to guard against being supposed to commit himself without reserve to the whole of the sentiments expressed in the Address—that it might not be thought, from his present silence that he was bound to take any particular part in future with respect to any of the topics touched upon at its close. There were some points touching the improved state of public credit (including that blot in our system, the paper circulation) which he thought merited the most mature deliberation. He intended shortly to bring the subject before the House; and, wishing to take the earliest opportunity of making this known, if it would not be considered irregular, he should now give notice, that on Tuesday, the 2d February, he would move the House for a Committee to inquire into the state of Public Credit, as connected with the Bank.

The Motion for an Address was then carried *nem-con*.—and a Committee immediately appointed to prepare the Address.

BANK NOTES.

Sir J. Mackintosh wished to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer if any report had yet been made from the Commission appointed in their last Session of Parliament, to consider of the means of diminishing the facilities for counterfeiting Bank notes?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was happy to inform the Honourable and Learned Gentleman, and the House, that the Commission had made their Report to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and in a few days he expected to receive the commands of his Royal Highness to lay the Report before the House.

Sir J. Mackintosh wished to know about what day it would be brought down.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he expected in a very few days. The Right Hon. Gentleman then gave notice, that he should to-morrow move for the revival of the usual Sessional arrangements, with respect to orders and notices, &c.

WINDSOR ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. Tierney said, that some proposition, touching the custody of his Majesty's person, was shortly to be submitted to them. He wished to know whether that part of the Speech was to be understood to have any reference to the Windsor Establishment? He asked this question, as the custody of his Majesty's person and the Windsor Establishment, were distinct things.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, the Speech had been undoubtedly framed to apply to both. It related to the custody of the King's person, and also to the regulation of his Household. His Noble Friend, who was unfortunately absent this day, had desired him to give a notice for him to-morrow, that on Tuesday next the Noble Lord would bring that subject before the House.

Mr. Tierney was not yet certain that he had made himself understood. The Right Hon. Gentleman had talked of the custody of the King's person, and of the Household. He wished to know if the proposition to be brought forward would comprehend what was called the Windsor Establishment?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had meant to speak of that part of the Household which was called the Windsor Establishment.

Mr. Tierney would then ask if he were to understand that the Resolution to be brought forward on Tuesday, would go to fix the amount of the future Windsor Establishment?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer could not exactly state we shape with the proposition of his Noble Friend would take, but he understood that it would go to that effect.—Adjourned.

VARIETIES.

Remarkable instance of fidelity in a Servant.—In the winter of the years 1776. the Count and Countess Podotsky being on their way from Vienna to Cracow, the wolves, which are very numerous in the Carpathian mountains, and when the cold is very severe are more bold and savage then usual, came down in hordes, and pursued the carrage between the towns of Oswiesk and Zitor, the latter of which is only a few leagues from Cracow. Of two servants, one was sent before to bespeak post-horses; the other, whom the Count particularly esteemed for his fidelity, seeing the wolves come nearer and nearer, begged his master to permit him to leave them his horse, by which their rage would in some measure be satisfied, and they should gain time to reach Zitor. The Count consented, the Servant mounted behind the carriage, and let his horse go, which was soon seized by the wolves, and torn in a thousand pieces. Meantime the travellers proceeded with all the speed they could, in hopes to reach the town, from which they were not very distant. But the horses were tired, and the wolves, became more savage now they had once tasted blood, had almost overtaken the carriage. In this extreme necessity, the Servant cried out, "There is only one means of deliverance: I will go to meet the wolves, if you will swear to me to provide as a father for my wife and children. I must perish: but while they fall upon me, you will escape Podotsky hesitated to comply; but as there was no prospect of escape, he consented, and solemnly vowed, that if he would sacrifice himself for their safety, he would constantly provide for his family. The Servant immediately got down, went to meet the wolves, and was devoured! The Count reached the gates of Zitor, and was saved.—The Servant was a Protestant; his Master a Catholic, and conscientiously kept his word.

Vernet and Voltaire.—When Vernet, the celebrated, painter visited Voltaire for the first time, the author thus addressed him: "Welcome, M. Vernet! you are rising to immortality, for never were colours more brilliant or more durable than yours!" The Painter replied, "My colours can never vie with your ink!" and caught the hand of Voltaire, which he was going to kiss with reverential awe, but the Poet snatched it away, modestly saying, "What are you going to do? Surely if you kiss my hand, I must kiss your feet."

The Duchess of Devonshire, who devotes her time and a large fortune, either to the cultivation of letters, or to the raising durable monuments of them, having, already given a very beautiful edition of the *Journey of Horace to Brundusium*, is desirous of rendering a still more striking homage to the master-piece of Latin poetry.—She has engaged the first artists of Rome to execute designs and engravings of the principal places in Italy, described by Virgil in his *Enied*, which are intended to ornament a magnificent edtion of this immortal poem.—*Journal des Debatē*.

COMPANYS SALE.

23,693 Bales *Bengal* Cotton— *LONDON, 14th January*, 1819.

280 Bales very bright coloured, good, clean Staple,.....sold at 8¼d *a* 8⅞d per lb.
6675 ditto bright coloured, good, Staple, & generally clean or free of leaf: about Two-thirds sold outright,... at 8d *a* 8¼d —
remainder supposed to be Bought in for the Proprietors; at 7¾d *a* 8¼d.
8363 ditto good & fair in colour & Staple, but rather leafy: about Three-sevenths sold outright,..... at 7½d. *a* 7¾d —
remainder supposed to be Bought in; at 7¼d *a* 7½d.
6505 ditto of middling Staple & colour, fouler of leaf; about Two-fifths sold outright,..... at 6⅞d *a* 7¼d —
remainder supposed to be Bought in; at 6½d *a* 7¼d.
1061 ditto, fouler of leaf and seed, and partly discoloured: about Two-fifths sold outright,..... at 6⅛d *a* 6⅞d —
remainder supposed to be Bought in; at 5½d *a* 6⅜d.
809 ditto Damaged, more or less: mostly sold;..... at ⅛d *a* 7⅛d —

23,693 Bales: say *One-half*, or about 11,900 Bales, sold outright.

6627 ditto *Surat* Cotton—
2 Bales very fine Staple, bright coloured, and clean; Sold, at 15⅛d..... —
23 ditto good, or fine ditto,... ditto,...ditto; supposed to be Bought in for the Proprietor; at 13⅛d *a* 13½d.
783 ditto good soft Staple, and generally pretty clean: about One-fourth sold outright,..... at 12d *a* 12⅛d —
remainder supposed to be Bought in; at 11d *a* 12⅛d.
3068 ditto of fair Staple and Colour, but rather Leafy: about One-sixth sold outright,..... at 10⅞d *a* 11⅛d —
remainder supposed to be Bought in; at 10d *a* 11⅛d.
1008 ditto of fair middling Staple, and more Leafy: about One-half sold outright,..... at 9⅝d *a* 10⅛d —
remainder supposed to be Bought in; at 9⅛d *a* 10d.
761 ditto of middling Staple, foul of Leaf and partly Seedy: about Twe-fifths Sold outright,..... at 9d *a* 9⅛d —
remainder supposed to be Bought in; at 8d *a* 9⅛d.
505 ditto, inferior, full of Leaf, and discoloured: about One-fourth Sold outright,..... at 7⅞d *a* 8⅛d —
remainder supposed to be Bought in; at 7d *a* 8d.
277 ditto Damaged, more or less: mostly Sold,..... at ⅛d *a* 10¼ —

6527 Bales: Say, *Two-sevenths*, or about 1870 Bales, Sold outright.—

995 ditto *Madras* Cotton—
8 Bales of very fine, soft Staple, bright colour, and clean: ..... sold,..... at 12⅛d..... —
550 ditto, ditto, rather short Staple, but bright & clean: about Two-thirds sold outright,..... at 9¼d *a* 10d —
remainder supposed to be Bought in; at 9⅛d *a* 10d.
319 ditto, inferior in brightness, but fair and clean; mostly sold;..... at 9d *a* 9⅛d —
36 ditto inferior in colour & quality, and foul, or branny; all sold;..... at 7⅝d *a* 7⅞d —
82 ditto Damaged, more or less:..... all sold;... at 2⅛d *a* 10d —

995 Bales: say, *Four-fifths*, or about 800 Bales, sold outright.

703 ditto *Bourbon*, and *Seychelles* Cotton—
a few Bales of fine, soft, bright Staple, sold,..... at 2s 3⅛d *a* 2s 6⅛d —
a few ditto of middling, and inferior ditto, ditto, ... at 1s 9d *a* 2s 2⅛d —
the bulk Bought in; at prices, according to quality, from 1s 6d *a* 2s 6d.

31,918 Bales Cotton Wool. Prompt 23 April 1819.

PRICE CURRENT.

		Rs. Q. R.
Cotton Ahmood,	per Surat Candy of 21 Maund or 7 C.	220 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		240 0 00
Ditto Bownaghur,		190 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		215 0 00
Ditto Limree Wudwan,	New.	196 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		215 0 00
Ditto Kutch,		190 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		215 0 00
Mangrole and Pore,		180 0 00
Bengal Rice 1 sort,	per Bag	10 0 00
Ditto unboiled 2 do.	do. do.	8 0 00
Ditto Moongey,	do. do.	6 0 50
Sugar Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	30 0 00
Ditto 2 do.	do. do.	28 0 00
Ditto Batavia in Canister,	per Maund of 41½ seers 1 sort,	7 0 00
Ditto China in Chest	per Surat Maund of 41 seers	6 1 00
Ditto 2 sort,		6 0 00
Sugar Candy Chinchu,	per Surat Maund of 43½ seers	10 2 00
Ditto do. Canton.	do. do.	10 0 00
Ditto do. 2 do.	do. do.	9 0 00
Raw Silk Nankeen,	per pucka seer	17 8 00
Raw Silk Canton, 1 st.	15 seers to a B'bay Maund	17 0 00
Ditto do. 2 do.	do. do.	16 2 00
Ditto do. 3 do.	do. do.	16 0 00
alt petre,	per Bag	18 0 00
Gunnees,	per 100	30 0 00
Benjamin 1 sort,	per Surat Maund of 40 seers or 37½ lb.	20 0 00
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto Ditto	40 0 00
Ghee Caranchy,	per Bombay Maund	7 2 00
Wheat Jamboosser,	per C⁹. of 8 Parah	28 0 00
Wheat Surat,		32 0 00
Gram Surat, new,	per ditto do.	19 0 00
Paddy,	per ditto Moora	30 0 00
Cocoanut Oil,	per B'bay Maund	3 8 00
Jengely do.	per do.	3 3 00
Pepper Tellichery,	per C⁹. of 4 Robins	130 0 00
Bhatcole,	ditto	137 0 00
Ditto Eastern,	per do. of 21 maunds	185 0 00
Ginger Bengal,	per Surat Candy of 22 Maunds or 821 lbs.	60 0 00
—— Malabar	per Bombay Candy of 22 Mds. or 816 lbs.	50 0 00
Turmeric Bengal,	per Surat Candy,	40 0 00
Hemp Concan,	per Bombay Candy,	115 0 00
Ghanty,	per Ditto	105 0 00
Northern,	per Surat Candy,	80 0 00
Cardamums 1 sort,	per Surat Maund of 42 seers at 40 to 50	70 0 00
Sandal Wood 1 sort,	pieces to a C⁹. of 21 Mds. or 588 lb	160 0 00
Ditto 2 do.	70 and 80 do. do.	130 0 00
Ditto 3 do.	do. do.	110 0 00
—— White Malay,	per Surat Candy of 21 Maunds	80 0 00
—— Malabar,	Bombay Candy	58 0 00
Coir Laccadavie,	C⁹. of 21 Mds.	50 0 00
Copra New,	per do. of 4 Robins	52 0 00
Dammer Malacca Raw,	per Surat Candy of 22 Maunds	50 0 00
Ditto boiled,		55 0 00
Sago,	per Maund	2 0 00
Quick Silver,	per Surat Maund.	20 0 00
Vermillion,	per Bundle	1 2 00
Camphor China,	per Maund of 42 seers	28 0 00
Tin in large slab,	per Maund 40 seers	11 2 00
Tutenague,	per Surat Maund	11 2 00
Elephants teeth Europe,	per do. do.	50 0 00
Nutmegs,	per pound	2 2 00
Mace,	per pound	3 0 00
Cassia,	do. do.	0 2 25
Cloves,	per S. Maund	60 0 0.
Coffee Mocha,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers	20 0 0.
Ditto Java,	ditto	none
Ditto Bourbon,	ditto	none
Almonds,	per do. do.	4 0 00
Kismises	do. do. do.	1 2 00
Hing Europe Market,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers	12 0 00
Brimstone,	per 22 Surat Mds. or 1 Candy	75 0 00
Cochineal,	per pound	15 2 00
Saffron, Free of Oil,	per do.	40 0 00
Iron Swedish,	per Surat Candy	52 0 00
Ditto English,	ditto	40 0 00
Ditto Mulwan,	ditto	45 0 00
Steel in Tub,	per Cwt.	12 0 00
Ditto Bundles,	ditto.	14 0 00
Pig lead,	per do.	9 1 00
Copper, Sheathing,	per Surat Maund	20 0 00
Ditto plate,	per do. do.	21 8 00
Copper Nails,	per Cwt.	60 0 00
Brass, Ditto,	ditto	42 0 00
Tar,	per Barrel	30 0 00
Tin Plates,	per chest	20 0 00
Red lead,	per Cwt.	11 0 00
White lead,	per do.	14 0 00
Brandy,	per Gallon	7 8 00
Gin,	per large case	20 0 00
Arrack Columbo,	per Gallon	2 00
In Bond,		
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	210 3 00
German Crowns,	per 100	212 2 00
Venetians,	per 100	495 0 00
Gubbas,	per 100	478 1 00
Remittance to England at six months		2 4 per Rupee.
Freight to England	nominal	5 £. per Ton.
Loose Freight		
Exchange on Calcutta,	B'bay Rs. 107 per 100 Siccas.	
on Madras,	par.	

It may be stated that assorted Investments of Goods, from England and other parts of Europe, as well as from America, are selling at 30 per Cent advance.

Marine stores when purchased separately, 15 per Cent advance

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